The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Official Announcement of the Vote of France in the Chamber.

The Sappho Successful in the Third International Race.

Determined Opposition of Austria and Hungary to Infallibility.

Capt. Eyre's Case Before the British Board of Trade.

Eighteen Indian Thieves Drowned in Montana Territory

EUROPE.

Official Announcement of the Result of the Plebiscitum—The Prosecutions of the Press—The Italian Banker Cernuschi.

PARIS, May 18.—The Corps Legislatif met today, and proceeded to count and verify the vote on the *plebiscitum*. When the result was declared the members of both "Centers" and of the "Right" received the announcement with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur." M. JULES SIMON approached the tribune and endeavored to make some observations, but the Chamber refused to hear him. M. SIMON then submitted an interpellation on the manner in which the election has been conducted, and took his seat. The Chamber separated with renewed cries of "Vive l'Empereur" from the majority....The *Marseillaise* (newspaper) was seized the moment it appeared today, the judgment of the Court taking effect immediately. The number of today announces that the paper will reappear on the 18th of July, and that M. ROCHEFORT will employ the interval of two months in writing a history of the Last Empire. The editor and the director of the *Réveil* have been condemned each to imprisonment for three months and the payment of 1,000 francs fine. The editor and the director of the *Rappel* have also been fined 1,000 francs each, and will undergo two months imprisonment.....Many persons in addition to those previously condemned have been convicted of participation in the late riots, and have received sentences of from ten days to two months' imprisonment....The *Constitutionnel*, semi-official organ, demands the setting aside of the banishment of CERNUSCHI, the Italian banker, on the ground that the Government can now afford to be generous. The writer also calls attention to the signal services formerly rendered by CERNUSCHI....The small-pox is spreading. The type is unusually virulent.

The Sappho and Cambria—Another Victory for the American Yacht—A Question of Allowance of Time for Size.

LONDON, May 18.—The third yacht race between the American *Sappho* and the English *Cambria* was won by the former. The evening edition of the *Times* has the following details of the contest: "Both yachts were becalmed for a long time. The *Cambria* was the winner for the first twenty miles of the race, which was a beat to the windward, and weathered the *Sappho* under Bonchurch Cliff. Between there and St. Catharines she tacked to the windward of her fourteen times successively. In working along the island in short boards, from St. Catharines to the mark steamer, completing the first side of the triangle, the *Sappho*, from her greater length, forereached and weathered on the *Cambria*, doubling the mark forty seconds ahead. Here the interest in the race ended. The mark steamer had to take the *Cambria* in tow, as she drifted with the tide. A good breeze prevailed for the first score of miles. The struggle for the weather position occasioned considerable excitement. A dense fog prevailed during the greater part of the time." The evening journals concede the victory of the yacht *Sappho*; but the report of the Press Association awards the race to the *Cambria* on the ground that the *Sappho* is obliged to allow time for difference of size, to the amount of five seconds per ton, by ACKERS' scale of measurement....The stakes for the boat race between KELLY and RENFORTH have already been deposited. The race will take place on the Tyne on Monday next.

The French Bishops in Rome and the Plebiscitum—The Council—Infallibility in Austria and Hungary—Brigandage in Sardinia and Naples.

PARIS, May 18.—Letters from Rome to the 16th inst., say the French Bishops have all sent instructions to their clergy to chant the *Te Deum* for the fortunate issue of the vote on the *plebiscitum*. The French Ambassador will have a special service of praise, celebrated in the presence of the Bishops....There was no meeting of the Council on Sunday or Monday. A congregation would be held on Tuesday, when the Archbishop of Paris was to speak against the proposed definition of Papal Infallibility....Troops have been sent to Viterbo to prevent a band of insurgents, who had rebelled against the Italian Government, from crossing into the Papal territory with arms in their hands.

VIENNA, May 18.—It is reported that the Baron VON BEUST, the Prime Minister of Austria, and Count ANDRASSY, the Hungarian Premier, have agreed to forbid the promulgation of any decree of the Ecumenical Council declaring the infallibility of the Pope. It is reasserted that the Austrian Bishops will vote with practical unanimity against the dogma....A Democratic manifesto has been issued, signed by eminent members of the Reichsrath. It urges the conciliation of nationalities and various liberal reforms in the laws and administration.

LONDON, May 18.—Unusual outrages are reported to have been committed at Naples and in the Island of Sardinia. The brigands are charged with these crimes, but it is probable that the political factions are responsible for their perpetration.

The British House of Commons—Earnings of Married Women—Monastic Property.

LONDON, May 18.—The House of Commons was engaged today in the consideration of local bills. One protecting the earnings of married women was read twice. Another instituting equity jurisdiction in such cases was lost. The House adjourned. Right Hon. CHARLES P. VILLIERS has been made Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the property tenures of monastic institutions in England.

Capt. Eyre—Action of the Board of Trade—The Pall Mall Gazette's Opinion of Him—Iconoclasm at Oxford—Complaint from Emigrants—Chloroform.

LONDON, May 18.—The Board of Trade, after a long hearing, have declined to reverse the judgment in the case of Capt. EYRE, of the *Bombay*. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, alluding to the case, agrees with the *Times* in the propriety of his condemnation, and declares that the facts sustain the most unfavorable estimate of his conduct....The valuable statuary in Christ Church, Oxford, was recently removed during the night, and burnt into lime. The Press is severe against the perpetrator of this outrage....The Lord Mayor today heard an epistolary complaint from some British emigrants at Omaha, Neb. They set forth the misrepresentations by which they were induced to leave their country, and state that they are unable to procure employment sufficient to provide food and shelter for themselves and their families....The controversy on the discovery of the anæsthetic qualities of ether is becoming quite warm. A writer in the *Times* says chloroform was administered to the Queen at the birth of Prince ALFRED, in August, 1844, two years before Dr. MORTON's discovery....The Coroner's jury have found a man named MITTER guilty of the murder of Rev. Mr. HULIN in Chelsea.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Two steamers sailed from this port today with 2,300 passengers for New-York.

CUBA.

The Conspiracy Order Revoked—Liberation of Female Prisoners.

HAVANA, May 18.—Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS has revoked his late order compelling persons going to the United States to give security to the amount of $6,000, that they will not engage in conspiracy against the Spanish Government in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Department of State received today a telegram from Consul-General BIDDLE, at Havana, stating that the Spanish authorities have ordered the release of the sisters CUDLIPP and Mrs. PRATT

CANADA.

The Red River Expedition—Munitions of War Not to Pass Through Sault Ste. Marie Canal—Newfoundland and Confederation.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 18.—The *Daily Telegraph* this morning says: "We are pleased to announce that the Washington Government has issued instructions that our ships shall be allowed to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal with all their cargoes except munitions of war."

DETROIT, Mich., May 18.—The *Post* of this City, in to-morrow morning's edition, will publish the following facts in regard to the Red River expedition: On Saturday or Monday last the British Minister in Washington, in the name of the British Government, made a formal application to the Government of the United States, through Secretary FISH, for permission to pass transports engaged in the service of the Red River expedition through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Minister THORNTON has given official assurance to Secretary FISH that the trouble in the Red River country has been peaceably and entirely settled by an agreement between Her Majesty's Government in the Dominion and delegates representing the entire population of the Red River country, and that the purpose of the present expedition is purely a peaceful one. Thereupon Secretary FISH telegraphed to Gov. BALDWIN, the dispatch reaching the Governor on Tuesday, giving the official statements made by the British Minister, and saying that in view of these statements the President desires the *Chicora*, and other vessels of a similar character, that is, we suppose, unarmed vessels employed as public transports, may pass through the Canal, provided they do not carry troops or munitions of war. In accordance with these instructions from Washington, Gov. BALDWIN has sent the proper directions to the Superintendent of the Canal.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 17.—Lieut.-Gov. HILL, at the prorogation of the House today, expressed his regret that Newfoundland has not accepted the conditions for the admission of the island into the Dominion, and reminded those who maintain that it is not for the interest of the people of the colony to join the Union, that Her Majesty's Government, ever awake to the welfare and prosperity of her people, not only approves of the confederation of Newfoundland with the Dominion as advantageous both to the colony and to Canada, but is anxious for its completion. To those who desire further time for reflection, he would say, it is most desirable to study the present wants of the community; to seize the proffered hand, and not grasp at some ideal perfection.

THE WEST.

A Raft Loaded with Indian Thieves Over a Fall—Eighteen Drowned.

HELENA, Montana, May 18.—A party of white men while on a pleasure trip to the Falls of the Yellowstone, had their stock stolen one night by a band of Indians, known as "Sheep Takers." They pursued the Indians at daybreak. The latter hastily constructed a raft and attempted to cross the Yellowstone River. About midway across, the current took the raft down the stream, and its eighteen occupants were swept over the Falls to instant death.

The Mormons Close a Court-House upon a United States Judge—The Building Afterward Surrendered—The Kansas Pacific and the Indians.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 18.—The Mormon authorities yesterday, during a recess of Chief-Justice WILSON's Court at noon, closed the house against him and the United States Marshal, and refused to allow him to continue his sitting. After a consultation, however, they surrendered the hall to the possession of the Court.

DENVER, Col., May 18.—Gen. WOODS has been placed in charge of the Kansas Pacific Railway Line from Wallace to Denver. He will station himself at the best point to overlook the work. He has four companies of cavalry and three of infantry; the garrisons at Forts Wallace, Lyons and Reynolds are at his command; and he is instructed on no account to let the grading be suspended for want of protection to the workmen from the Indians, who have raided the route. The band of Northern Cheyennes, who went south last fall, are now returning north.

A Fatal Quarrel Between Courtesans in St. Paul—Gen. Sheridan's Movements—Crops in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 18.—At St. Paul, last evening, Mrs. ELIZABETH HATCH called on Miss JESSIE BUSH and requested to see her privately. They entered a room, when Mrs. HATCH turned the key of the door, shot Miss BUSH through the lung, inflicting a fatal wound. Mrs. HATCH immediately ran from the house, exclaiming, "Send a doctor quick! I did not intend to kill her, but myself." She gave herself into custody. Both the women were of impure character, and a quarrel from jealousy on account of a paramour existed between them....A dispatch received at head-quarters today from Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN, dated yesterday at Helena, Montana, says he will leave for Fort Shaw to-morrow....Advices from the Counties of Woodford, Stark, Fulton, Tazwell, Knox, Peoria, Henry, Lasalle and Grundy, Illinois, say that the prospects for the crops were never better; that they are fully three weeks ahead of the average growth; that a large breadth of corn has been planted, most of which is already up, some of it nearly ready for the cultivator....The Western Institute of Homeopathy will hold its annual session in this city to-morrow.

Lease of the Susquehanna Railroad—The Canal Break—Fatal Accident.

UTICA, N. Y., May 18.—The stockholders of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad Company today voted to ratify the lease of their road to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and to increase the capital stock to three millions....The break in the Erie Canal at Whitesboro is nearly repaired, and it is thought navigation will be resumed to-morrow....CHAS. STOWELL, of Little Falls, a breakman on the Central Railroad, was killed this afternoon at Whitesboro. He was engaged in coupling cars when he fell and the wheels passed over him. A son of Col. MEYERS, of this city, had his left arm crushed by the wheel of a freight car at the Central depot this afternoon.

FIRES.

Gas Explosion and Fire in Bangor, Me.—Mills Burned in Wisconsin.

BANGOR, May 18.—A fire this morning, caused by gas explosion in the grocery-store of P. P. PEARSON, destroyed the stock and badly injured the building. Mr. PEARSON was in the act of lighting a gas burner when the explosion took place. He was severely burned. The store was owned by J. S. INGRAHAM, and was insured for $1,000 in the Home Company, of New-York. The stock was insured for $2,000 in the Franklin Company, of Philadelphia; $1,000 in the Hide and Leather Company, of Boston, and $1,500 in the Phœnix Company, of Hartford.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The flouring mill of A. S. HOWE & Co., the planing mill of WELCH, JENKINS & Co., and the lumber-yard of KNAPP, FOWLER & Co., at Oshkosh, Wis., were burned yesterday. The loss on the planing mill was $30,000, and the insurance $7,000; on the flouring mill $20,000, and the insurance $8,000, and on the lumber yard $4,000, with no insurance.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 18.—The Illinois Central Railroad depot and freight-house, the principal block of the town, and grain elevator, at Wenona, Ill., were burned last night. Loss not ascertained.

THE BRADLEY-FISHER FEUD.

Renewal of Hostilities by Bradley—Assault with a Walking-Stick and a Roll in the Gutter—"All Quiet on the Potomac."

WASHINGTON, May 18.—This afternoon there was much excitement immediately in front of the District-Attorney's office, opposite the City Hall. Judge FISHER, who recently entered upon the duties of District-Attorney, was passing toward his office, when JOSEPH H. BRADLEY met him, and, it is alleged, after saying, "Now, Sir," or "Now then," dealt him a heavy blow with an ordinary walking-stick. Mr. BRADLEY then closely approached Judge FISHER, when the latter threw out his foot, tripping Mr. BRADLEY, who fell heavily to the pavement, dragging Judge FISHER with him, the two rolling. At this juncture several parties interfered, separating the belligerents and conducting them to their respective offices. Judge FISHER's ear was slightly cut by the fall, and his shoulder was somewhat hurt. The Police, after considerable difficulty, persuaded the crowd to disperse. CHAS. FISHER, having learned of the occurrence, declared his purpose to resent the assault upon his father, and started for Mr. BRADLEY's office, in the second story of the building at the corner, but was prevented by the crowd from entering, and after considerable persuasion by his father and friends, was induced to withdraw. The crowd at one time became so great—every one arriving on the ground asking for particulars—that Mr. FISHER came out and appealed to them to leave, saying that no one had been hurt and he should not attack any one. Mr. BRADLEY had meditated the settlement of the long standing difficulty with Mr. FISHER, whenever the latter should leave the Bench for the attorneyship, and thereupon took the first opportunity that was presented since the change.

THE EAST.

Hartford and Erie Railway—Another Report Adverse to Aid—Death of the Founder of Littell's Living Age.

BOSTON, Mass., May 18.—The Committee on Finance of the Massachusetts Legislature, to which was referred the bill for granting State aid to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, have reported against the bill, and recommend the passage of the bill presented to the House by the Minority Committee in the recent hearing on the subject. The Committee speak of the road as in a hopeless condition, the only way out of which is through bankruptcy. One member, Mr. JENCKS, dissents, and reports in favor of granting aid....ELIAKIM LITTELL, the founder and editor of *Littell's Living Age*, died yesterday at his residence in Brookline, aged seventy-eight years....The Mount Vernon Church and Society, by a nearly unanimous vote, have repeated their pastoral call to Rev. E. P. PARKER, of Hartford, Conn.

The Eight-Hour League—Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, May 18.—A Convention called by the Eight-hour League was in session today at Horticultural Hall. GEO. E. MCNEIL, of Boston, presided. WENDELL PHILLIPS presented resolutions, among them the following:

That this Convention regards the shortening of the hours of labor as the first change to be urged on the attention of the community, believing that the leisure thus secured to the working men will be in the main well used, and aid in fitting them for that system of co-operation, which is the best basis for a fair and final arrangement of the relations of capital and labor.

A letter was read from GERRIT SMITH sympathizing with the movement. STEPHEN S. FOSTER spoke in opposition. He said he was a working man, and wanted the privilege of working as many hours as he pleased and of hiring for as many hours as he wished. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE favored the object of the meeting. Rev. W. H. CHANNING spoke at length upon co-operation and described the favorable working of co-operative societies in Great Britain. Brief addresses were made by several working men, setting forth the necessity of a reduction of a day's labor to eight hours and considering this as their immediate object, co-operation being pronounced impracticable until the first should be attained. At the evening session Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS and Mrs. LIVERMORE addressed the Convention.

BANGOR, Me., May 18.—The first trot of the season came off at the Bangor Trotting Park to-day. Five horses entered for the race for mile heats, best three in five. The race was won by GEORGE W. REED's bay *Charley*, in three straight heats. Best time, 3:08½.

The American and Colonial International Bridge Companies.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—A meeting of the stockholders of the American and Colonial International Bridge Companies was held at the Mansion House, in this city, this afternoon, for the purpose of consolidating the stock of both companies. The meeting was harmonious, and the Buffalo Railway bridge fully organized by the election of Mr. C. J. BRYDGES, of Montreal, President; Hon. E. J. SPAULDING, of Buffalo, Vice-President. The location of the bridge was fixed as required by law. A contract was concluded with Mr. C. S. GSONSKI & Co. for the construction of the bridge. The work is to be completed by the end of 1871. The bridge will be connected with all railways both sides of Niagara River, and will be a great benefit to the vast traffic between the East and West, and cannot fail to be a very remunerative undertaking.

Base-Ball—The Unions, of Morrisania, and Athletics, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The game of base-ball between the Unions, of Morrisania, and Athletics, of this city, attracted a large crowd this afternoon. Not less than 5,000 were within the inclosure. The game was very spirited, and the fine play of both clubs elicited much applause from the spectators. The Athletics went to the bat, scoring six runs. The Unions also scored six, but were whitewashed in the second and third innings, giving the Athletics a start which they maintained throughout the game. Mr. BOMEISLER acted as umpire. The following is the score by innings:

Unions	6	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1—11
Athletics	6	0	4	1	4	0	8	0	8—31

PITTSBURG, May 18.—In the case of Rev. Mr. CLARK, on trial before the Ohio Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church for breach of promise of marriage with a young lady, his condemnation charge was sustained, and the Presbytery administered the rebuke.

WASHINGTON.

Impeachment of Certain California Judges Called for—The Naval Appropriations Fixed—Gen. Butler and the Georgia Bill—The Famous Downing Marriage—The San Domingo Treaty—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A petition praying for the impeachment of Justice STEPHEN J. FIELD of the Supreme Court of the United States, Circuit Judge for the Pacific Coast Circuit, and OGDEN HOFFMAN, District Judge of the United States for the District of California, was today presented to the House and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The charges are made by one W. HASTINGS, a California lawyer, who, it is said, was disbarred for malpractice by the above-named Judges. No specifications are given of any particular instance of misconduct, and unless the charges are rendered more definite, they are not likely to receive very serious attention from the Committee. Judge FIELD is charged with misbehavior and misconduct as Judge of the Court of the United States for the Circuit embracing California; with bringing the administration of justice into contempt by reason of such misbehavior; with causing the administration of justice to be suspected of partiality; with so conducting himself, while acting as such Judge, as to create in the minds of the public the reputation of a notoriously dishonest, unfair, corrupt and partisan Judge; with causing the public, as well as suitors in said Court, to suspect him of corrupt practices; with deciding cases in such a manner that the public at large and private suitors and practitioners in said Court arraigned said decisions as the result of prejudice or corruption; and the petitioner charges the fact to be that said decisions were the result of prejudice and corruption and made in a willful violation of known duty, &c., &c., &c. Judge HOFFMAN is charged by Mr. HASTINGS with willfully misinterpreting the law; with willfully deciding a case brought before him for adjudication contrary to and clearly against law and evidence; with wrongfully and willfully depriving parties litigant of their legal rights and property under pretended color of law, and against law and evidence; with partial, unfair and extra-judicial administration of justice; with rendering conflicting decisions, and thereby rendering the rights of parties litigant uncertain and precarious; with attempting to intimidate a counselor of said District and Circuit Court from performing his duty to his clients; with failing to take measures for the removal of the clerks of the District of California, said HOFFMAN knowing that said clerks were guilty of practicing oppression and extortion upon suitors therein; with stripping said Court of its rightful jurisdiction; with depriving parties litigant of their right to have their causes heard; with perverting the law; with delaying, impeding and retarding the due administration of justice; and a dozen other charges of like character, all of which the petitioner avers he will sustain by proof.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill occupied nearly the entire day in the House, and very considerable progress was made. The question of the extra pay, which was so vigorously debated last night, was finally arranged by agreeing to an amendment of the Appropriation Committee, which, while it abrogates the thirty-three per cent. extra pay, raises the pay proper of all the grades to a new and higher standard, though not quite equal in all respects to both the extra pay and pay proper of heretofore. The rates proposed will be found elsewhere. Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment increasing the number of seamen from 8,000 to 10,000, which was rejected. Various other amendments of a minor character were made to the bill, chiefly in the direction of reducing expenses. As usual, Mr. DAWES paid his respects to the Navy Department, charging it with extravagance on a large scale. Mr. DAWES may not know that the strength of our navy is so utterly contemptible in the eyes of even such a nation as Spain, that Admiral POOR recently felt obliged to advise the Captain of the little 100-ton steamer, the *Lloyd Aspinwall*, to leave Havana, and seek at Key West a better protection than he could give him in Havana.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

In the Reconstruction Committee, today, it was decided by a majority of one that Gen. BUTLER should be permitted to report and put upon its passage in his own way the Georgia bill which was agreed to yesterday. The meaning of this somewhat curious proceeding is that Gen. BUTLER intends to put the bill on its passage under the previous question, and thus cut off debate on the Bingham amendment. Mr. FARNSWORTH notified Mr. BUTLER that if that was attempted there would be a chance to keep it up for four or five days, which augurs another filibustering contest.

THE MUCH-TALKED-OF MARRIAGE.

The much-talked-of marriage of MARK RENNIE DE MORTIE, a Frenchman, with Miss CORDELIA DOWNING, daughter of the well-known colored caterer, GEORGE T. DOWNING, took place this evening at the residence of the bride's father, No. 46 North B street, Capitol Hill. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. V. LEWIS, pastor of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss R. M. DOWNING and Miss K. C. I. JACOBS, were the *demoiselles d'honneur*, and Messrs. C. L. MITCHELL and M. FERGUSON, the *garçons d'honneur*. The bride was dressed in a white moire antique silk, low corsage, and bertha, trimmed with round point lace and orange blossoms, and long lace vail, and altogether looked quite neat. The bridesmaids were attired in white puffed tarleton with white satin overskirts trimmed with blonde lace. The groom was dressed in a suit of black, as were also the groomsmen. A large number of presents received by the bride were shown to the visitors. Some of these presents are quite valuable, and their total value is estimated at several thousands of dollars. DE MORTIE, the groom, it is understood was born at Bordeaux, France. It is also stated that he was married to a Miss MCCABE, daughter of LLOYD H. MCCABE, residing at Newport, R. I., in 1864, and subsequently obtained a divorce from her. Her father, however, it appears, still claims that he is her husband. Mr. DOWNING stated this evening that the reason the ceremony did not take place at St. John's Church, as at first intended, was because Mr. DE MORTIE had been divorced, and the rules of the church forbade divorced persons from being married within the church. The invitations to the house were quite few, Mr. DOWNING announcing that he had invited no member of the Press except the correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, that journal being particularly friendly to him.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate and House bills for the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were debated in the Senate today for about four hours, but no definite disposition of either was made. It was a dry discussion of old issues mainly, and of not a great deal of practical importance. In the evening Senator CRAGIN made a speech on polygamy.

THE POSTAL LAWS.

The Post-office Committee of the House considered the bill of Mr. FARNSWORTH today, revising and codifying the Postal laws. About one-third of the bill, which is very voluminous, was agreed to.

ANOTHER NEW STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Col. BEE, of the New-York and San Francisco Steam-ship lines had an audience of the President today, in reference to the establishment of a line of steam-ships to several points in the Australian colonies from San Francisco, touching at the Feejee Islands and Hayti. The time saved by this route from Australia to Liverpool via the Pacific Railroad, would be about fourteen days. He represented to the President the importance of subsidizing a line to these points. Mr. BEE will appear before the appropriate Congress Committees on the subject.

THE BALTIMORE CELEBRATION.

The President said to a Baltimore delegation, who waited on him today for the purpose, that he would certainly attend the Fifteenth Amendment celebration in that city to-morrow, if public business permitted.

TAX ON LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Arguments were made today before Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue GIVEN by a delegation of New-York liquor-dealers, in favor of a reduction on the tax and license on their business. Mr. GIVEN will make a report to Mr. DELANO on the subject.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The Treasury Department issued an order today informing masters of fishing vessels that the Canadian authorities will no longer issue fishing licenses to foreign vessels, and that in future American masters are prohibited from fishing in shore, except so far as stipulated in the first article of the treaty of 1818.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

As soon as Secretary FISH returns to Washington the President will communicate to the Senate sundry amendments to the San Domingo treaty, in order to avoid objections made to it by Senators in its present form. These amendments were prepared today. One of them places the amount to be paid to that Republic at $1,500,000, with a proviso that the claims of foreign Governments shall first be paid, next the subjects of foreign Powers, and then domestic debts. The citizens of San Domingo are to be fully protected in civil and religious rights. Friends of the treaty say the prospect of ratification is improving.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The Assistant Aldermen Elected—Meager Returns from the State—Democratic Gains.

The only material change to be made in the result of Tuesday's election, as announced in yesterday's TIMES, is the counting out by the Tammany inspectors of the one or two Assistant Aldermen who were innocently put down as probably elected from the fact that they received the most votes. Votes *received*, however, have come to be of little account in this City in estimating the chances of a candidate being declared elected. It is the votes *counted* that tell; and the count, as finally made and declared, gives Tammany a clean sweep of all the candidates in the field, both City and State, both Judicial and municipal. The Republicans are left with nothing, except the two Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, which the Constitution guarantees them in any event, and which Tammany could not, therefore, well deprive them of. Who are to be the lucky two it is impossible, with the returns thus far received, to determine, but the present indications are that the two Republican candidates who have received the highest number of votes are CHAS. J. FOLGER, of this City, and CHAS. MASON, of Madison County. Mr FOLGER runs ahead of his Republican associates in this City nearly 4,000 votes, owing to a split Democratic ticket being run in several of the Wards with his name inserted in place of Judge PECKHAM, of Albany. Over 1,000 of these votes are said to have been cast in the First and Fifth Wards. Unless Mr. FOLGER shall turn out to have been largely scratched by Fenton men in the interior of the State he can hardly fail to have received the highest vote of any Republican candidate, and will therefore become one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals by virtue of the constitutional provision which secures to the minority two members of the Court. The other one will be either Judge MASON, or CHAS. ANDREWS, of Syracuse—probably the former.

THE CITY VOTE.

The corrected returns of the City vote make very slight changes in the result as announced yesterday and are scarcely worth recapitulating. Where twenty per cent. of the vote is bogus and ten per cent. more is miscounted, a variation of a hundred or so is of little consequence, and the public can easily afford to wait the official canvass—especially as the candidates declared elected all belong to one party. If by any mistake or negligence of the Tammany inspectors they had carelessly allowed a stray Republican to be elected, it might then be of interest to know the figures in order to see how great a change in the tally the Tammany official canvassers would have to make to rectify the blunder; but, fortunately, no such contingency has occurred in the present election. The inspectors did their work thoroughly this time, according to contract, and relieved their masters from the unpleasant duty of "counting out" any one in the official canvass.

BAILING THE REPEATERS.

At the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, the following persons were yesterday held in bail to answer at the Court of Oyer and Terminer for fraudulent voting: Edward Hoyt, for attempting to vote under the name of Edward Darling, in the Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward; James Thompson, for inducing men to vote who had no residence in the Ward; David Buckley, for attempting to vote in the Third District of the Nineteenth Ward, he having no residence there; Patrick Connolly, for attempting to vote in the Fourth District of the Nineteenth Ward, under the name of James Munnie; Patrick Shea, for personifying John Burke, in the Twentieth District of the Nineteenth Ward; Alpheus Herman, for attempting to vote in the Twentieth District of the Nineteenth Ward under the name of Joseph Power; Robert Caswell, Bernard Smith, and William Wilson attempting to vote in the Fourteenth District of the Nineteenth Ward, they having no residences there; John Walker, for attempting to vote in the Eighth District of the Nineteenth Ward under the name of John Ryan. Mickey Fay, one of the defeated candidates of the First Assistant Aldermanic District, and John Kelly were the principal bondsmen. The bail of the lately elected Alderman Plunket and Cornelius Farrell, brother of the Alderman of that name, were declined because they were not possessed of real estate.

Miscellaneous Returns.

The following additional returns have been received from the interior counties:

Towns.	Counties.	Selden. Rep.	Church. Dem.
Carrollton	Cattaraugus		19
Binghamton City	Broome	95	
Binghamton Town	Broome		
Binghamton, 2d Dist	Broome	26	
Hanover, 2d Dist	Chautauqua		1
Greece, 1st Dist	Monroe		31
Hamilton, 1st Dist	Madison	180	
Augusta	Oneida	66	
Coxsackie, 2d Dist	Greene		47
Bath	Steuben		59
Urbana	Steuben		70
Homer, 1st Dist	Cortland	22	
Homer, 2d Dist	Cortland	43	
Homer, 3d Dist	Cortland	34	
Ossian	Livingston		8

The Democrats gain, as compared with Presidential vote of 1868, 132 in Binghamton City; 65 in the Second District of the town; 53 in Hanover, Second District, Chautauqua County; 32 in Augusta, Oneida County; 237 in Bath, Steuben County; 80 in Urbana, Steuben County; 381 in Homer, Cortland County; 31 in Ossian, Livingston County. The town of Richfield, First District, gives CHURCH 8 majority—a Democratic gain of 69. The town of Springfield, complete, gives CHURCH 70 majority—a Democratic loss of 88.

In Chemung County, CHURCH's majority is about 600 or 700.

Returns from seventeen towns in Oneida County, including Utica, give SELDEN, 3,525; CHURCH, 3,501.

BUFFALO, May 18.—Returns from the country towns come in slowly. CHURCH has carried Erie County by at least 1,800 majority. Democratic gains are reported from all towns.

DANSVILLE, May 18.—The town of West Sparta gives SELDEN seven majority.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIPS CUBA AND LAFAYETTE.

The steam-ship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool May 7, and Queenstown May 8, reached this port last night. Her advices are later by two days than were those at hand Monday by the *City of London*.

The steam-ship *Lafayette*, from Havre, May 6, and Brest May 7, reached this port at a late hour. Capt. ROUSSEAU has our thanks for late Continental papers.

The Paris newspapers bring us the full text of Procureur GRANDPERRET's report on the conspiracy. A full summary of that document having been printed in the TIMES of Tuesday, its partial reproduction even, seems superfluous at present. The Emperor NAPOLEON, the *Public* states, has received a letter from Queen VICTORIA, congratulating him on having escaped the late danger.

The death has been lately mentioned of the Grand Duke ALEXANDER ALEXANDROVITCH, second son of the Czarewitch. He was only eleven months old, and the disease which carried him off was congestion of the brain.

On the night of May 4 a very daring robbery was effected, and £10,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from the residence of Mr. and Lady MARGARET BEAUMONT, in Piccadilly, London. It is supposed that the crime was perpetrated by the same band of burglars who lately robbed the houses of the American Minister and of Lady NAPIER. A reward of £1,000 has been offered for the recovery of the property.

The Manchester *Guardian* of May 7 sets forth that the national steamer *France* and the Inman steamer *City of Washington* have just had a tight race across the Atlantic to Liverpool. Starting from New-York on the same day, passing Sandy Hook within thirty minutes of each other, they passed Crookhaven together, and reached Queenstown within five minutes of each other On the whole distance the *France* was the winner by twenty-four minutes.

With reference to his resignation of the editorship of the *Daily News*, Mr. DICEY writes: "I stipulated as a previous condition to all further consideration of the subject that I should be intrusted with the complete control of the editorial department. This stipulation was agreed to. The first occasion, however, on which I felt bound, in what I deemed to be the interest of the paper, to exercise my authority, gave rise to such a divergence of opinion between myself and the proprietary that it was determined to sever the connection."

On May 6, in the New Court of London, before the Recorder, DEMETRIO PAPPA, who had been convicted of embezzling £800, received by him for and on account of the Oriental Commercial Bank, of which he had been manager, was brought up for sentence. The Recorder remarked that the prisoner was placed in a position of great confidence, with great power, and with almost unlimited control over the funds of the bank of which he was manager. Placed in this position of unlimited confidence, he availed himself of the opportunity afforded him to pillage his employers. The sentence of the Court was that he be kept to penal servitude for five years.

The *Times* congratulates the Canadian Dominion on the settlement of its first great difficulty, and invites the gentlemen who have lately been complaining of the unnatural behavior of England to her offspring to take notice of this affair. The Home Government lays down the general principle that the colonies shall maintain internal order, and rely on their own citizens for protection against civil tumults or the movements of barbarous races within their territory. But when a colony is placed in any extraordinary difficulty, and gives manifest proof that it is ready to exert itself to the utmost of its power, the mother country will not be grudging of its help. In the present case the promptitude of the Home Government is the more worthy of notice, inasmuch as the Dominion Government seems not to be entirely free from blame. The origin of the quarrel was undoubtedly the haste of the Canadians to take possession, their emissaries having presented themselves and assumed authority before any transfer of the territory had been made, or the money paid which was to be the consideration for the transfer. Indeed, the business is not even now concluded. "Lord GRANVILLE tells us that the Ministers of the Dominion decline to accept the transfer, which it had been agreed upon should be effected in December, on the ground that they could not be called upon to accept the territory while it was for a time in a state of anarchy. They accordingly suspended the payment of the money which the Hudson's Bay Company was to receive. This certainly seems a piece of sharp practice. The best policy for the Home Government, however, was not to quarrel with the Dominion on the subject, but, while denying the justice of the refusal, to co-operate with the Dominion and the Hudson's Bay Company in restoring order."

A correspondent of *Galignani*, writing from Athens on the 25th of April, says: "One of the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in this city occurred at the obsequies of the four foreigners recently massacred by the brigands. The Englishman HERBERT, Secretary of Legation, VYNER and LLOYD were interred from the Protestant Chapel, and Count ALBERT DE BOYL, Secretary of the Italian Legation, from the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The remains were accompanied to the grave by their Majesties the King and Queen, the chief aides-de-camp of the Court, the Venerable Archbishop of the Greek Church and his deacons, the members of the Greek Government, the diplomatic corps, the officers of the army and navy, and all the prominent persons of the capital, including many ladies. About 8,000 persons were collected between the church and the burial-place. The King, in a long military cloak and helmed cap, with feathers, walked immediately behind the coffins, which were borne upon the shoulders of the marines, and covered with the national flags. A large body of the National Guard, and the band playing dirges, preceded the procession to the place of interment. Yesterday the decapitated heads of seven brigands, killed by the soldiers during the late encounter, were displayed, strung in a line on a scaffolding in the Champ de Mars, at Athens, where crowds went out to see them. Besides the *gendarme* shot by the brigands at the time of the seizure, about thirty soldiers lost their lives in the final attack upon the outlaws. Many of these soldiers leave their families unprovided for. A subscription for their relief has been initiated by the Diplomatic Corps.

THE PLEBISCITUM.

Meeting of Revolutionists in London—Remarks of M. Flourens.

On the evening of May 6, a meeting was held in the New Hall of Science, City-road. It was convened by bills, which were as follows: "To the Democracy of London. France and NAPOLEON. A public meeting will take place in the New Hall of Science, Old-street, with reference to the present state of affairs in France." The bill stated that C. BRADLAUGH, G. FLOURENS and TIBALDI would be at the meeting. The time appointed was 8 P. M., and at that time the hall was more than half filled. The chair, however, was not taken till half an hour later, and the hall was then well filled. M. LE LUBEZ took the chair, and with him were M. GUSTAVE FLOURENS, M. BENON, Mr. C. BRADLAUGH, Mr. A. HOLYOAKE and others.

The Chairman said the meeting had been convened to elicit the expressions of the democracy of London on the present state of things in France. He called upon

Mr. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, who in no measured terms denounced the French Police for having invented the plot as an electioneering move. He declared that the Emperor had at length been discovered by the people to be "a lie and an imposition." He admitted that there was a plot, but not for the purpose of assassinating a man. It had been commenced twenty-one years ago, and had gone on ever since. It was a plot to overturn a rotten system, and to bring to justice a great criminal. It was a plot to which no man need be ashamed to belong. One of the special reasons for this meeting was that the right of asylum in this country was in danger. He pointed to M. G. FLOURENS, and declared that the man who was bold enough to cry "Vive la Republique" in the streets of Paris was not the man to hire a deserter soldier to assassinate any one. He said his own principle was against capital punishment, whether for King or peasant; but he thought such punishment as was inflicted on the vilest ought to be meted out to the tyrant. Tyrannicide was a mistake, because the death of the tyrant would not get rid of the system that made tyrants.

M. GUSTAVE FLOURENS, who was received with a tremendous round of cheering, said when the men who were now unfortunately masters of France spoke of plots they might have discovered a plot which had existed for twenty years to destroy the liberties of France, and which had produced the disastrous events of the 2d of December, when a soldiery, drunk with brandy, shot down the French patriots, a crime which would yet meet with a terrible vengeance. The Government could do little against the patriots, but they could do everything against the Government, because they were cowards. They took refuge behind the arms of precision when they accomplished the assassination of a whole nation, a generation. They could imprison their bodies but not their wills, could destroy their lives but not the principles they held. There was some talk of extradition, but he denied the right of the French Government on that point. England would rise in indignation against such a demand. Aristocratic England has spent one hundred millions of money against NAPOLEON I., and democratic England would not now spend money to support his successor. In the course of his further remarks he said the first duty of citizens was to destroy tyrants. The revolution of 1848 destroyed a system which had been a bad copy of the English parliamentary system. The original was of little value, but the copy was worth nothing. The Empire promised its supporters a life of corruption and debauchery. There was no thought of taking up arms against the Emperor, but moral force was making great progress. There were now 400 Republicans in places where but a few years since there were but four or five. They cared not for the papers who were the *mouchards* of Mons. BONAPARTE, for they were themselves public opinion, and had the right with them.

He concluded with a cry of "Vive la Republique!" which was loudly echoed and cheered.

Mr. COOPER moved the following resolution;

That this meeting protests against the tone adopted by the Press of England in relation to the alleged conspiracy in Paris and the right of asylum to political refugees, and desires to express its contempt for the pretended credulity in the respect manifested by the *Daily Telegraph* and other journals, which must have known from the beginning that the plot was a police invention.

It was not because the Emperor of the French deserved to live that he objected to assassination, but because assassination and such other means were worthy only of himself and men like him to employ, and was a serious mistake.

Mr. A. HOLYOAKE seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

M. TICALDI, who was cheered to the echo, thanked the English people for their kind welcome, and declared that the Emperor had for twenty years dishonored France. He had been thirteen years in prison, five of which were passed in a dungeon without light or air, but he had fought in Italy and in Paris as a true Republican soldier, and he would fight against the miserable bandit whom they called BONAPARTE.

He ended with a cry of "Vive la liberté!" which was echoed and cheered.

The meeting then concluded.

THE MOUNT HOPE TRAGEDY.

Trial of Thomas Halloran Continued—Interesting Evidence—A Child's Testimony Against Her Father.

The trial of THOMAS HALLORAN, for the murder of his wife, was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Morristown, yesterday.

MARGARET LYON was again placed on the witness stand. After the prisoner prevented her from going upstairs, she went up the outside stairs, and took the prisoner's little girl up with her; found Mrs. HALLORAN lying on a bed in a room over the kitchen; she did not recognize me, but said "is that you, HALLORAN?" her face was all bruised and mashed in, and covered with blood, and her eyes were completely closed; she then said "is that ANNIE?" meaning MARY ANNE, the child; I said yes; she then asked for a drink; I only stayed about ten minutes; was afraid of the prisoner; HALLORAN saw me come down-stairs, but did not molest me; I sent my husband and mother to her and went back that night about nine o'clock; my husband and ED. RYAN were with her; HALLORAN was then in the kitchen; I next went there at two P. M. on Thursday, but she was dead.

Dr. CRITTENDEN, sworn, testified: Went to HALLORAN's Friday, April 15, about noon; saw the body of BRIDGET HALLORAN; there was very little clothing on the body; saw marks of violence on it; the face and head were much bruised, the eyes closed, swollen and discolored; attempted to open the eye-lid, but could not; the lids were swollen and discolored; they were of a dark purple color; both sides of the head were swollen; there was a bruise immediately behind the right ear; blood had been flowing and was still oozing from the right ear; all over the chest were bruises and some on the back; there was one of considerable extent just at the extremity of the back bone, about four to two and a half inches square; looked as if done with a kick from a heavy boot; the body appeared to have received many heavy blows; blood oozing from the ear indicates rupture of a blood-vessel of the brain, which, forming a clot, makes compression of the brain; could not give opinion as to cause of death; could not separate effect of the different bruises; the blows of which I saw the marks might prove fatal; saw no other cause of death.

Cross-examined—She was rather stout; would weigh, say, 130 pounds; should think her thirty-eight or forty years old; blood would not flow from the ear from rupture of blood-vessels on outside of skull.

MARY EAGAN, mother of the deceased, sworn: I am sixty-two years old; live with my son, LAWRENCE EAGAN; live a mile from HALLORAN's by the road, a little shorter across the fields; saw my daughter the day she died; found HALLORAN with her; HALLORAN said, "You toothless old hag, are you come to transport me?" I said I only wanted to see my daughter, and knew nothing about transporting him; cooked him some breakfast, and then washed my daughter's face; it was so black I could not tell it was a face; blood was all over her face and shoulders, and on her shoulders; she did not speak; when I touched her behind the ear, where the mark was, she moaned; left her for ten minutes to get help; when I returned she was dead; did not eat breakfast with the prisoner; he eat heartily and with a good appetite.

MARY ANN HALLORAN, the oldest child of the prisoner, nearly ten years of age, sworn: Have attended school and Sunday-school; know it is wrong to lie and right to tell the truth; can't tell whether I can tell the truth here, but will try.

The child is bright and seemingly intelligent, and although very bashful and timid gave her testimony very fairly. The Court ruled that she was intelligent enough to be examined, and she was duly sworn.

The prisoner's daughter continued her testimony:

Have two brothers—one nine and the other six years old—and a little sister aged two years; did not see mother struck by father during the week, but ran over to my aunt's on the Tuesday because father had been beating mother and I feared he would beat me; he beat her with his hands and closed fists on the head while she was sitting; she struck the back part of her head; mother held her hands up to save herself; I then ran down to my aunt's; as it was dark I could not tell all the parts of her body where he hit her; I was outside peeping in through the window; the stone was one the children had brought in and had been playing with; did not hear mother say anything; stayed all night at my aunt's and went down next day to our house; found mother in the bed upstairs and gave her a drink from a teapot; her face was all bruised and bloody; her eyes were closed and she could see nothing; blood was all over her face and clothes; then went to my aunt's to mind the baby and went back to my mother the day she died; was with her when she died; saw my father beat my mother several times; the stone my father struck mother with was about the size of that ink-stand.

MICHAEL LYON, husband of MARGARET LYON, sister of the deceased, was next sworn. He testified that he went to see the deceased the night before she died, and HALLORAN told him to go upstairs to his room; there was no candle in the house, and I went to a neighbors for one; I said to HALLORAN, "You have killed her at last." "Yes," said he, "and I'll finish myself to-night, too; I'll throw myself down a mine shaft." Told him he had better not, that it was bad enough as it was, and it was wrong for him to risk his salvation that way; he seemed troubled; prisoner told me afterward that deceased fell and so hurt herself; he was partially drunk at the time; RYAN and I had two drinks in the house which we bought from the prisoner.

Dr. KING, a physician at Dover, testified to having made a post-mortem examination of the body after it had been in the grave some six days; the body was much decomposed, especially about the head; found no fracture of the skull, but the brain was a little softened; there was a clot of blood on the right side of the base of the brain which might cause death.

Dr. CUMMINGS, who assisted Dr. KING in the autopsy, corroborated his testimony and remarked that death from apoplexy would leave such a clot as before described.

The Court then adjourned till today.

During the latter part of the afternoon one of the principal witnesses for the prisoner fell from his seat in the Court in a drunken fit, and was removed by the officers.

The Hunter's Point Homicide—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday the inquest on the body of JAMES CONDREN, whose body was found last Saturday in the canal at Hunter's Point, was resumed before Coroner SIELES at that place. The evidence of MICHAEL REILLY, who was with the deceased on the night of the disappearance, and who is suspected of knowing about the case, was taken at length; also the evidence of the unfortunate man's wife and of a half dozen saloon-keepers where the deceased and REILLY drank during the evening. A watchman who guards the "Stonewall Oil Works," situated on the canal where the body was found, and near where a struggle is supposed to have taken place, swore that REILLY mysteriously came into the engine yard on the morning of the 29th of April, between 12½ and 1 o'clock, and in answer to inquiries, said "he did not know his name;" "did not know how he got there, or from whence he came." REILLY had before stated, under oath, that he had not been in an oil factory, and afterward tried to explain the circumstance by stating that a few days after the disappearance of CONDREN he had been in the place. A subsequent witness disproved, in a measure, the explanation of REILLY. The brother and wife of deceased swore to conflicting explanations of REILLY, as did a saloon-keeper named CLOKE. REILLY had stated to the wife and a number of friends that the unfortunate man left the saloon some time before he did, and that he went home alone. This, Mr. CLOKE emphatically contradicts, declaring that the two men went out together. A number of men testified to the appearing of REILLY at the oil factory after midnight, but none of the witnesses can fix the day. The guilt or innocence of REILLY seems to hang on these days. The outcries of a man in distress appealing to another, are proved to have been heard the night of the disappearance. REILLY's sister says he told his mother on the morning after the disappearance that she must not be worried if he did not return, and he came home with an extra quantity of under-clothes and a second pair of pantaloons.

Up to a late hour last evening the Coroner's jury had not agreed on a verdict.

PARTIES IN SPAIN.

Their Composition and Leaders—Serrano, Prim, and Rivero—Prim's Growing Unpopularity—Candidates of the Parties for the Throne.

From a Special Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 27, 1870.

Nothing can be more bewildering, I don't say to a foreigner, but to a Spaniard, than the present state of Spain, principally with regard to parties. Three parties united to overthrow Queen ISABELLA, in September, 1868, and with her the Moderados, (Conservatives,) then in power, viz.: The Unionistas, the Progresistas, and the Democratas. The first is comparatively a new party, formed in 1854 by Gen. O'DONNELL, who picked out and won over the best men from the liberal section of the Moderados and from the more moderate side of the Progresistas. He thus brought together the best Generals and the most clever men in the Administration. Even the Grandees were favorable to him. He was in power five years—a thing unseen in Spain ever since the death of the bigoted and hypocritical FERDINAND VII., during which period the country showed extraordinary progress, proving that Spain only requires peace and relative order for the development of her immense natural resources. But envy, the cancer that neutralizes many noble traits in the Spanish character, and which in most cases is indeed the secret cause of the instability of men in power, however eminent and well inclined they may be to promote the welfare of their country, was soon at work, sowing the seeds of dissension in the party, and it was ultimately overthrown, after having conquered the revolution in the streets. The successful war in Africa had given O'DONNELL and his Generals much influence over the army.

THE PROGRESISTAS.

At his untimely death, which has been a very great loss to the country, Gen. SERRANO, Duke de la Torre, now Regent of Spain, was considered the leader of the Unionists. He is a very honest and brave soldier—very *simpatico*, as the Spaniards say—a devoted friend of O'DONNELL, for whom he would have sacrificed his life any day, but not a man of sufficient capacity and energy, like O'DONNELL, to be at the head of a party like this. He never pardoned the Queen dismissing his steadfast friend, and he and his followers—of course I mean his brother Generals, for all the revolutions in Spain are invariably made and undone by the army—determined to bring about her downfall, and to this effect he ultimately joined the Progresistas, on whom he had fired with grape shot in the streets of Madrid a few months before. It is a monstrous alliance that cannot possibly hold together. This is a party of Generals without soldiers, of pastors without sheep; it is only in the army that they have partisans, and "envy" still keeps them divided. The most forward are favorable to the candidature of the Duke of MONTPENSIER; the rest are in favor of Don ALFONSO, the Prince of Asturias. With regard to the Progresistas, this party is no longer what it was. O'DONNELL, as I have just referred, drew away all the principal men, and those that still remain of the old stock don't appear much satisfied at the length the revolution has been carried. They have been disappointed in the candidature they so much cherished—in the first place the King Consort of Portugal, Don FERNANDO, father of the present King, and afterward the Duke of GENOA. They now show themselves favorable to ESPARTERO, who, in fact, has been the favorite candidate of important men of the party from the very beginning, but it is altogether absurd to believe that a private gentleman, however worthy he may be or however eminent his services are considered, could ever fill the throne of Spain with the slightest chance to stability. There are those who are even favorable to the Duke of MONTPENSIER. Others have so feeble a hold on the party that they have been several times on the verge of going over to the Republicans. A part of the middle and a great portion of the lower classes are Progresistas. The great defect of this party is the ignorance that pervades its ranks. Putting aside a few very honorable exceptions, there is a complete want of education. The political and economical administration of the country, which is for the most part in their hands, is in a wretched state, and if things do not change for the better soon, a general dissolution may be expected. But, fortunately for Spain, unforeseen events always come to her aid when she is in her greatest difficulties. This is the only hope entertained by those that sincerely wish her welfare.

GEN. PRIM—HIS UNPOPULARITY.

Gen. PRIM, Count de Reus, is at the head of this party. So much has been written about him that I have very little to say. Nobody can fathom his views. He takes the greatest care not to commit himself, and whenever pressed he seeks refuge in his favorite phrase, "I shall always defend the revolution, and obey the dictates of the majority of the Sovereign Cortes." He has lost much of his popularity. Of this he had a severe proof a few weeks ago, when he was mobbed and pelted with stones on approaching on horseback an out-of-door meeting against forced conscription for the army. Had he lost his seat, or had his residence been further away from the place, he would surely have been killed and dragged through the streets. The populace in Spain is very easily governed, but once aroused, woe to the object of its ire. PRIM must be very careful. He has done his utmost to have a hold on the army, which is officered by men he believes entirely devoted to him. He may be as much disappointed on this score as on the popularity so ardently coveted by him. The man is not trusted by anybody. Anything can be expected from him—he has shown that in the management of affairs; but he is void of the learning required by a statesman.

THE DEMOCRATAS.

The Democratas form quite a new party—a nucleus without a tail. Before the revolution very little had been heard about them. This party numbers twenty-five members in the Cortes. It is composed of enthusiastic, clever, but inexperienced young men, who, according to their own avowal, are Republicans at heart, but they accept the monarchy, considering that the country is not yet properly prepared to adopt the former system of government. Though few in number they are strong and pertinacious in their views. They have had the ability to impose on their stronger and more numerous rivals in the revolution, the Unionistas and Progresistas, the radical political principles of their creed, particularly the individual *ilegislable* rights. The division in this party is not nearly so marked as in the two others I have mentioned. It is still too young, and besides it has not been in power. Were it otherwise, "envy" would surely have been again at its usual work.

SENOR RIVERO.

Even their leader, Señor RIVERO, is looked upon with certain distrust. Up to the present moment the revolution has brought to light no statesman of any note. Señor RIVERO is the only man who gave signs of much ability at first. When he was appointed Speaker of the House, Mayor of the town and commander of the volunteers in Madrid, he rendered important services, keeping order under very difficult circumstances. When he entered the Cabinet as Minister of the Interior, all parties hailed the appointment, believing that Government, influenced by him, would follow a regular and fixed policy; but the disappointment has been as great as the expectations appeared well-founded. With this intricate subdivision of the parties in power, and considering beside how they hate each other, it is impossible to foretell what will be the solution of the present Spanish imbroglio.

J. P.

The Expired Furlough—A Conscientious Soldier.

Sergt. PATRICK RYAN, of a detachment of cavalry at the West Point Military Academy, received a furlough a few days ago, which expired at 10 o'clock Monday night. On the afternoon of that day he was in New-York City having a good time, and waiting till the last moment he hastened to the depot at Thirtieth-street to take passage on the 7 P. M. train for Garrisons. After the train started he ascertained, to his extreme disgust, that the train did not stop at Garrisons. He pondered the matter over, wondering what he could do, and finally concluded to jump off as the train passed the station and take his chances—and he did. He rolled over and over, receiving severe cuts about the head and many bodily injuries, though no bones were broken. As he lay partly unconscious a strong hand jerked him from the down track in the face of a southerly-bound extra train just in time to save his life. He was then carried to the ferry-boat and conveyed across the river to the Military Hospital, where the surgeon administered to his wants. He had promised to get back on time, and he did.

THE SON OF HENRY CLAY.

Thirty-Eight Years of Hopeless Insanity Ended by Death in an Asylum.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 17.

Yesterday morning our special telegrams announced the end of a weary life, in stating that THEODORE, eldest son of HENRY CLAY, had died in the Lexington Lunatic Asylum after a long confinement. The record of his blasted life in brief is this:

At thirty years of age THEODORE CLAY was a promising lawyer. He was the image and the hope of the statesman whose fame was on every tongue. It is true that there were whispers of wild living, and of indifferent morals, that somewhat tinged his fair repute, and even darkened his future prospects. Still it was hoped that there were but the result of youth, and would be cast aside when circumstances called upon the matured man to assert himself and make his talent felt in the community.

It was at this turning-point in his life that THEODORE CLAY began to pursue, with an unwearied perseverance that caused his friends great uneasiness, a young lady of Lexington, whom he had long loved hopelessly. The object of his attachment, who is at the present moment one of the brightest ornaments of Kentucky society, repulsed, firmly but kindly, every attention offered by the infatuated young man, after his meaning had become manifest. It was useless; he would not be refused, and followed her in the streets by day, and wandered in the neighborhood of her home by night, in an annoying manner, until at last it became evident that he "was not all there," to use the soft phrase by which a kindly peasantry express insanity. Subsequent violent demonstrations tended to confirm the impression, it being even related that he went to the house of Mr. —— and demanded his daughter at the pistol's point, until at last the wretched truth could no longer be ignored and confinement in the Asylum became a necessity. This was accordingly done (in 1832, we believe) his father providing for his support at that time, and leaving $10,000 in his will, the income from which was secured to THEODORE for life. That life, after thirty-eight years of imprisonment in what in the earlier days of his confinement he was wont to call "a good boarding-house, but having some of the biggest fools he ever saw as boarders," has just closed. For nearly thirty years he was one of the most noted of the inmates, not only his proud descent, but his graceful manners and flow of conversation rendering him an object of interest to all visitors. He labored under the hallucination that he was GEORGE WASHINGTON, and was fond of assuming the traditional attitude of the Father of his Country. At the occasional balls given to the inmates (averaging some 500 in number) he was always exquisitely dressed in the style of his day, and was the beau *par excellence*. During all these long years, despite his general gentleness and cheerfulness of manner, he was restless and discontented, and required close watching, it never, in fact, having been considered prudent to allow him to go out into the grounds without attendants. About the year 1860 his condition began to grow worse, and he soon after became demented, continuing in hopeless idiocy until a few days since, when Death, greater healer than Time, placed him again upon an equality with the peers of his early manhood who had gone before him to the God that created him and did with him according to His inscrutable will. And so ends as sad a story as the truth of history ever commanded to be written.

Two sons of HENRY CLAY yet survive him, T. H. CLAY, Ex-Minister to Honduras, now residing on his place, "Mansfield," near Lexington, and JOHN M. CLAY, the raiser of *Kentucky*, and one of the greatest turfmen living.

CURRENT NOTES.

San Francisco reports that it has three Chinese photograph galleries.

The Brown University freshman crew is to take part in the coming University regatta.

The ghost of Know-Nothingism is stalking in Virginia, but it will probably be laid long before the dawn of election day.

Seven years ago East Rochester, N. H., was only a little cluster of houses, with one store and no church, and now it has a brass band!

A small boy, a blind man's guide, stole a set of false teeth, in Rochester, while the lady of the house was getting them something to eat.

A Philadelphia woman refuses to have the elections held hereafter in a house owned by her, because the negroes have been given the right of suffrage.

The Connecticut papers having become weary of discussing the question, Who writes Gov. ENGLISH's messages? are now asking one another, Shall we have but one capital?

The Humboldt Monument in the park of Alleghany, Penn., the corner-stone of which was laid last September, is to be unvailed on the Fourth of July.

The Detroit *Tribune* says that the Republican Press of the Michigan Lake Shore will generally support Hon. T. W. FERRY for United States Senator.

The State Convention of the radical temperance men of Maine is to be held in Auburn June 17. It will nominate a candidate for Governor, and a few men will throw away their votes on him.

The Missouri Democrats are not all pleased at the refusal of their State Central Committee to call a State Convention this year, and some of them are signing an independent call and demanding a State ticket.

To-day the colored people of Maryland are to celebrate, in Baltimore, the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by a grand parade, to be followed by speeches from COLFAX, BUTLER, CRESWELL, REVELS and others.

The Montreal *Gazette* declares that the refusal to allow the *Chicora* to pass through the Sault St. Marie Canal is "like a great many other things of the same kind." It couldn't very well be unlike things of the same kind.

Survivors of the Richmond disaster purpose forming a society, that each one's impressions and recollections of that peculiarly impressive and painful event may be obtained and preserved.

Gen. AMES and Miss BLANCHE BUTLER, daughter of Gen. BUTLER, were thrown from a carriage in Lowell, Mass., on Saturday afternoon, the horses, through fright, becoming unmanageable. Fortunately, neither of them was much injured.

A Democratic paper in New-Jersey tells the National Democracy that "if they expect to regain the control of the National Government they must be prepared to maintain their position when they have secured it." "First catch your hare."

A New-Orleans man having been sentenced to death, Gov. WARMOTH on the 13th inst. sent a paper to the Sheriff "recommending" that he be hanged to-morrow. On the same day, however, he sent an order "commanding" that the man be executed on Friday, 27th inst.

The Democrats of the Fourth District of Indiana are quarreling in advance over their nominee for Congress, some wishing Hon. JOHN S. REID, who made the race against Mr. JULIAN in 1868, and others wishing Hon. DAVID S. GOODING nominated.

A Maine editor expresses the opinion that if one of his political opponents were placed upon trial for murder, an article recently printed by him might be cited to establish his insanity, and would be deemed quite sufficient by any twelve jurymen not insane themselves.

The Seniors of Williams College have quarreled, and so they won't have any Class Day. If they continue in their obstinacy till Commencement, it will be pleasant for them to remember how they passed the day that might have been the pleasantest of all the four years.

A lady in Bangor, Me., who directed a servant to take out and clean the windows in an upper story, was intensely disgusted when, on making a visit for inspection, she found that BRIDGET had removed every pane of glass from the sashes and neatly washed and piled them on the floor.

A man and his wife appeared at the Police Station in Detroit, Mich., on Monday, with a child evidently sick unto death, and demanded a warrant for the arrest of a neighbor, who they solemnly declared had bewitched their child. They asserted that the neighbor could see through the child's body, and that they should never rest in peace until he was in jail.

The Saginaw (Mich.) *Republican*, in an article pointing out the dangers that lie in the path of the Republican Party, says that the party needs more of principle, and less of pretense and talk, more action upon the interests and measures vital to public prosperity, and less personal aggrandizement, self-inflation and Congressional faction.

Three Maryland papers assert that there is, this season, a strange tendency in the peach trees to produce two, and even more, peaches from a single blossom. The editor of the *True Marylander* says he has about half a dozen trees in one clump which are full, and yet no one blossom in ten produces a single peach, and that all over the orchard the same tendency "to twin" manifests itself.

J. C. GIBBS, a colored man, who delivered the oration at the Fifteenth Amendment Celebration in Jacksonville, Fla., told his hearers that the three great elements of strength now in their possession are brain-power, muscle and the ballot, and that the three most important things for them to do to improve themselves and bless their State are to live upon their own land, educate themselves and their children, and vote with the Republican Party.

DANIEL EATON, of Brunswick, Me., claims ownership of the towns of Bath, Brunswick, Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville, and also of Portland and the towns north of it, even unto the boundary of the State, "by reason of a deed given by GEORGE III. of England to his great grandfather, then Governor of Massachusetts." He is, however, disposed to be generous to the present holders of the land, and if ever arrested for murder may possibly secure his acquittal without much difficulty under the modern plea.

A Florida paper gives a glowing description of a "thunder-stone" now in the possession of a lady in Key West, which, as it asserts, "has the peculiarity that it offers immunity to thread against fire, the thread being wrapped around the stone, and then, as thus prepared, thrust into a heap of red-hot coals. The thread," it continues, "may be taken from a cotton spool and wound one thread upon another, still—though the stone be heated to a white heat—the thread will not be burned, nay, nor even scorched."

An indignant Virginia matron, MARTHA HAINES BUTT BENNETT, has published a card in which she says that she was elected a Vice-President of the Woman's Rights Convention without her knowledge or consent; that she has not such masculine tastes, and that her ideas of what a refined and elegant lady should be are too exalted to permit her to descend from the pedestal upon which she would desire to see every woman placed. Finally, she says that this is not the first time that some fiend in human form has endeavored to villify her, for what reason is to her involved in mystery.

THE TURF.

The Fashion Course Spring Trotting Meeting—First Day—The Three-Minute Purse Won by Charley Green and the 2:28 Purse by Henry W. Genet.

The Spring trotting meeting of the Fashion Course, Long Island, commenced yesterday. The day being cool and pleasant, there was a fair assemblage of the principal patrons of trotting present. There were two races—one for horses that never beat three minutes, $600 to the winner, $300 and $100 for second and third horses respectively, and the other of $1,000 for horses that never beat 2:28, divided as the other among the three best horses.

The first race was for the three-minute horses, and of the nine entries three were absentees, viz., *Lolla*, *Gipsy* and *Gwynne*. The starters were A. S. WHITSON's roan mare *Lady Phillips*, J. MURPHY's brown mare *Duchess*, M. RODEN's bay gelding *Charley Green*, E. ROBERTS' bay mare *Emily*, A. PATTERSON's bay mare *Lady Jane*, and E. ELLIS' chestnut stallion *Billy*. Report spoke highly of the speed and promise of RODEN's horse, *Charley Green*, and he was the favorite in the pools, bringing at the rate of $60 to the $100 of all the others combined. CHAS. CHAMPLIN drove *Billy*, while all the rest were piloted by the parties entering them for the race.

FIRST HEAT.—*Duchess* and *Lady Jane* got off first, with the favorite next, and the rest in a ruck together. *Duchess* broke at the turn, and RODEN sending *Charley Green* along, passed the quarter-pole in 39½ seconds, two lengths ahead of *Lady Phillips* who was on a break; *Lady Jane* third, and *Duchess* fourth. On the backstretch RODEN increased his lead, and was full ten lengths ahead at the half-mile pole, passed in 1:17; *Billy* and *Lady Jane* being next, looked together. The heat was now virtually over, for the favorite came away by himself trotting evidently at his ease, and won by ten lengths; *Billy* being second, and *Lady Jane* third; the others nowhere, except *Duchess* distanced. Time, 2:38.

SECOND HEAT.—Any odds on *Charley Green*, who with *Billy* and *Lady Phillips* second and third, led from start to finish, and won the heat easily by six lengths in 2:37. *Emily* distanced.

THIRD HEAT.—The favorite led to the turn where he broke, and *Billy* passed him, but he in turn broke up on the homestretch, and *Charley Green* resuming his lead, held it throughout, and won in the hollowest style possible by four lengths, which could have been increased to forty, in 2:42½.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., May 18.—Purse $1,000 for horses that never beat three minutes; $600 for the first; $300 for the second; $100 for the third. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

M. Roden's b. g. Charley Green	1	1	1
E. Ellis' ch. s. Billy	2	2	2
A Patterson's b. m. Lady Jane	3	3	3
A. S. Whitson's r. m. Lady Phillips	4	4	4
E. Roberts' b. m. Emily	5	dis.	
J. Murphy's br. m. Duchess	dis.		

Time—2:38, 2:37, 2:42½.

The second race was for a $1,000 purse, for horses that never beat 2:28. There were seven entries, but one withdrew, viz.: *Eastern Queen*, which left the field to be comprised of the following, viz.: B. DANIELS' b. m. *Topsy*; D. MACE's b. g. *Dresden*; D. PFIFER's b. s. *Henry W. Genet*; A. W. WORCESTER's bucks. g. *Gen. McClellan*; W. H. SAUNDERS' b. g. *Western New-York*, and J. HORNBECK's s. g. *Wm. H. Taylor*. Of this famous lot of famous fast horses, the high-priced young stallion, *Henry W. Genet*, (for whom Mr. CHARLES REVERE last June gave the large price of $25,000 after winning his maiden race at Boston in the wonderfully fast time of 2:26, distancing all his opponents, and then changed his name from *Danvers Boy* and called him after his esteemed friend, the Senator) was made the favorite. He sold in pools for $100, *Taylor* for $60, *McClellan* for $60, and the field for $36. *Genet* is a remarkably handsome bright bay stallion, with three white legs and white strip in the face; he is by a son of *George M. Patchen*, out of the well-known fast trotting mare *Lady Danvers*. He was defeated at Buffalo last August in his first race after passing into Mr. REVERE's hands, when his owner and friends backed him heavily; but it was evident that the horse was far from being himself, from some cause hitherto inexplicable, for he was unable to trot fast enough to beat a three minute horse on that occasion. This was the cause of the hostility against him yesterday, for in his old form it was any odds on beating the field opposed to him. DAN PFIFER trained and drove him, and this able horseman brought him out for this race in fine condition, although he looked somewhat fleshy and lusty for such a contest. *General McClellan*, considering he has been on the turf nearly twenty years, looked remarkably fine, and BUDD DOBLE, who drove him, handled him with his customary fine artistic skill. *Topsy* was too short of work for a race against such a strong field of rivals, but the splendid style in which BEN DANIELS drove her throughout the race, was the subject of general comment and admiration.

FIRST HEAT.—There were two or three failures to get the word, and, after seeing the horses score, $100 to $80 was laid two or three times against *Henry Genet* winning; odds which the gentleman after whom he is named freely took. *Western New-York*, *Topsy* and *McClellan* got away in advance of the favorite when the judges gave the word "Go," and there was no change in these positions until after going around the turn and approaching the quarter-pole, which point *Western New-York* passed a neck in front of *Topsy* in thirty-eight seconds; *McClellan* third; *Genet* fourth, and *Taylor* fifth. Along the backstretch *Genet* took sides with *McClellan*, and at the half-mile pole (1:15) *Topsy* was leading *McClellan* a neck, with the same short distance between *Genet*, (third,) *Western New-York* (fourth) and *Dresden*, *Taylor* being last at this point. On the Flushing end the favorite got head and head with *McClellan*, who had given *Topsy* the go-by, and at the quarter-pole the *General* was leading half a length on a run, with *Topsy* third, and *Dresden*, *Taylor* and *Western New-York* strung out in the order named. When fairly on the straight, PFIFER let out his horse, and he shot away from his followers in magnificent style, leaving them at every stride, and won the heat easily by four lengths in 2:30¾, *McClellan* being second and *Topsy* third.

SECOND HEAT.—In pools *Genet* sold for $125; *McClellan*, $36, and the field $40. After wasting an hour in scoring, owing to the judges failing in the most glaring manner to enforce their authority over the drivers while scoring, and in direct contradiction to the new rules, the word was given when *Genet* was a long way in the rear. *Topsy* and *Taylor* were first away, with *McClellan*, *New-York* and *Dresden* next. Passing the quarter-pole (38¾ seconds) *Topsy* was a neck in advance of *Taylor*, who was half a length before *McClellan*; *Genet* having gained fifth position by passing *Dresden*. On the backstretch *Taylor* deprived *Topsy* of the lead, and he led her a length at the half-mile pole in 1:15½; *Genet* and the buckskin horse being head and head there. *Taylor* held his lead to the three-quarter pole, but on turning into the homestretch, PFIFER called upon his gallant young horse, and answering to the appeal, he put out an extra reef of speed, shot past *Taylor* and coming away well within himself, won easily by two lengths, in 2:30¾. A fine race between the others resulted in *Dresden* beating *Taylor* for second place, *Topsy* third, and *McClellan*, who was not persevered with from the distance, last.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting $50 to $10 on *Genet*, who was several lengths behind when the word was given. *Taylor* led to the quarter in 39 seconds, with *Topsy* second, *Dresden* and *McClellan* next, and the favorite fifth. These positions were the same at the half-mile pole, (1:16,) and the favorite was so far behind that his chance of the heat seemed gone. *Taylor* kept in front, along the Flushing end, with *Topsy* at his wheel, *McClellan* third, and *Genet* gradually creeping up. When fairly into the straight, *Genet's* fine sweeping stroke told a tale; he gradually kept gaining; got alongside *Topsy* and *Taylor* at the distance stand, and, outtrotting them, won the heat and race in 2:33¾; *Taylor* second, *Topsy* third, and *Dresden* fourth. The judges gave *Taylor* the second and *Dresden* the third money, in accordance with the new rules governing trotting.

SAME DAY—Purse $1,000 for horses that never beat 2:28; $600 for the first, $300 for the second, and $100 for the third horse:

D. Pfifer's b. s. Henry W. Genet	1	1	1
W. Taylor's b. s. Wm. H. Taylor	5	3	2
D. Mace's b. g. Dresden	4	2	4
B. Daniels' b. m. Topsy	3	4	3
A. W. Worcester's bucks. g. McClellan	2	6	5
W. H. Saunders' b. g. Western New-York	6	5	6

Time—2:30¾, 2:30¾, 2:33¾.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Average Attendance in the Public Schools—The Question of Restoring Corporal Punishment—The Summer Vacation Extended—Vagrant Children.

The Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. LARREMORE in the chair.

A resolution was adopted to pay the mother of Miss MARY MCMAHON, a teacher, the balance of salary due her daughter, who was accidentally killed in Primary School No. 29, in the Eighteenth Ward, by falling down the main stairway.

A communication was read from the City Superintendent showing the average attendance in the public schools during the last two weeks of April and July, as follows:

Last two weeks of April, 1868, average attendance	79,079
Last two weeks of April, 1869, average attendance	85,096
Increase in 1869	6,017
Last two weeks of July, 1868, average attendance	53,901
Last two weeks of July, 1869, average attendance	67,404
Increase in 1869	13,503

It will thus be seen that there is a difference in the attendance between April and July, 1868, of 25,138, and between April and July, 1869, of 17,692.

THOS. J. DELANY was appointed Principal of Grammar School No. 12.

A report was received from the Committee on By-laws, to whom was referred Mr. WOOD's resolution to repeal the section of the by-laws forbidding corporal punishment in the public schools. The Committee say that the opinions on the advisability of inflicting corporal punishment are diverse, and always have been, and that as the abolition of it in our public schools has had so short a trial, it would be impolitic at present to repeal the resolution forbidding it.

Mr. WOOD said that three-fifths of all the public school teachers had petitioned for the restoration of corporal punishment. He then read copious extracts from Scripture to show that King Solomon was decidedly in favor of whipping, and argued that as teachers stood in *loco parentis* they should be allowed to use the rod as the Hebrews, Greeks and Romans did in ancient times. He also referred to the fact that the Board had received no petitions from parents asking that corporal punishment should not be restored. Mr. WOOD then moved that his resolution rescinding the resolution forbidding corporal punishment should be adopted in place of the Committee's report.

Mr. SMYTH said that the schools could be maintained at as high a grade of discipline without corporal punishment as with it. Certainly more trouble would be entailed on the teachers, but that was a small matter, and should be endured. Corporal punishment is, he said, a relic of barbarism, and should be done away with in schools as it has been in our navy and in our prisons.

Mr. SANDS also spoke in favor of the report. He thought that teachers who could not control boys without whipping them were not fit for their positions.

Mr. BELL moved to recommit the report with instructions to the Committee to suggest some mode of punishment which would meet the views of teachers and parents as well as the Board.

Mr. BELL's motion to recommit was then put and adopted by a vote of 7 to 2.

HUGH CARLISLE was appointed Principal and CHAS. F. OLNEY Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 26 in the Twentieth Ward.

The Committee on By-laws reported in favor of adding one week to the present Summer vacation, making it terminate on the second Monday in September.

Mr. WOOD thought the vacation should commence on the 4th of July, and quoted from the report given by the City Superintendent to show that the attendance at the public schools fell off greatly in July.

The report of the Committee was then adopted.

A report was received from the Committee on Vagrant Children, stating that the number in this City, instead of being 50,000 as has been stated, is not over 5,000, and is less now than ever before. The Committee recommend the Board to apply to the Legislature for an act in relation to vagrant children, compelling their attendance at school at least two hours per day.

The report was laid over

The Board then adjourned.

An Old Man on Trial for Cutting His Wife's Throat—A Plea of Insanity.

In the Hudson County, N. J., Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday afternoon, CHARLES SHULTZ, a Frenchman, aged seventy years, was placed on trial on an indictment for atrocious assault and battery, by cutting his wife's throat.

Mrs. SOPHIA SHULTZ testified that she resides in Bergenwood-avenue, Hudson City; on the 29th of March last her husband, who slept in the front basement, got up about eleven o'clock A. M., and, after shaving himself, went out; about four o'clock in the afternoon he came home drunk, crawling across the street, through the mud, on his hands and knees; witness raised the front basement window and told him he had better go to the barn because he was so muddy; he replied, "No barn for me;" he then pulled something from his pocket and came in through the window, when witness and her daughters fled from the room; about eight o'clock that evening witness went into the front basement where her two daughters were sewing, and the first she knew she was on the floor with her throat cut, and her husband bending over her, when Mr. DONOHUE took him off.

After a partial cross-examination, from which it appeared that the line of defense would be insanity, from long-continued ill-treatment at the hands of the family, the Court adjourned until this morning.

Diocesan Convention of Long Island.

At the third Diocesan Convention of Long Island now in session at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, the following report was presented by HENRY E. PIERREPONT, Esq., Chairman of the Trustees of the Diocesan Fund:

Receipts since Sept. 23		$1,963 88
Paid toward salary of Bishops	$1,941 06	
Added to Permanent Fund	22 82—	$1,963 88
The Permanent Fund is now invested as follows:		
Notes of churches		$275 00
Bonds of churches		16,500 00
Bonds and mortgages		35,000 00
Deposits in United States Trust Company		530 46
Cash in bank		22 72
Total		$53,328 28
Received since the preparation of the report:		
From All Saints' Church, Brooklyn		$11 06
From Grace Church, E. D.		100 00

At yesterday's session the annual address was delivered by Bishop LITTLEJOHN, in which it was stated that good progress had been made throughout the diocese, but in some instances ill-advised individualism of parishes had occurred. Few Churches were, however, weaker, and many were stronger, and a similar advance during the next two years would put a new face upon the religious life of the diocese. Revisions and reforms, demanded by an altered tone of human feeling, should be discussed with fullness and calmness and decided in accordance with the rules of the Church.

The incomes of some of the clergy were so excessively small that even the most heroic self-application must fail, but it was idle to look for an increase of clerical vigor until the laity came to attach more importance to their spiritual welfare. The supply of clergymen was not equal to the increasing demand, but there were no idlers among them.

MISSION WORK.

Three missions and two stations had been established in this city during the past year, and about $10,000 expended within the limits of the city, in mission work. Female ministrations in the prisons, hospitals, almshouses, &c., backed by the efforts of the clergy, had been efficient and successful.

After reviewing the various grounds taken in relation to the reading of the Bible in the public schools, the Bishop said that it would seem that, as the discussion advances toward its final conclusion, it will be found that, irrespective of creed or denomination, the demand will be for, at least, the teaching of the Apostolic Creed, the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, and the State will require the inculcation of religious principles as a measure of public safety.

The following Committees were afterward elected:

Standing Committee of the Diocese.—Clergy—Revs. Charles H. Hall, D. D., T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., John A. Paddock, J. Carpenter Smith, D. D. Laity—Messrs. Henry E. Pierrepont, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Charles R. Marvin, William J. Coggswell.

Missionary Committee.—Clergy—Revs. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D., Chas. W. Homer, John A. Paddock, J. Carpenter Smith, D. D., and Caleb B. Ellsworth. Laity—Messrs. Joseph W. Greene, John Halsey, Alexander V. Blake, William Mulligan and Hon. Wm. H. Ludlow.

Mr. HENRY E. PIERREPONT, for the Committee on the General Theological Seminary, made an interesting report, in which it was announced that the Seminary would be removed from New-York City to Westchester County, probably; and suggesting to the clergy of the different parishes the necessity of systematic contributions in aid of the Seminary.

The Convention adjourned till to-day at 10 A. M.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Wife Shot by Her Husband—Domestic Disagreements Declared to be the Cause—The Woman Fatally Wounded—Arrest of the Assailant.

About two weeks ago, Mrs. ELIZABETH MCCONNELL and her husband opened the Franklin-square House, No. 328 Pearl-street, as a boarding-house, and they engaged Mrs. MARY S. BROADWELL as their housekeeper and manager. Mrs. BROADWELL was highly esteemed by her employers as a woman of respectability.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. SAMUEL P. BROADWELL, the husband of the housekeeper, presented himself at the house, when his wife greeted him amiably, despite their mutual separation for over two years. BROADWELL wished to take his wife back again, but she declined the offer, as she had no wish to leave her situation or live with him. He became so angry at her persistent refusal that he seized one of the chairs in the dining-room, where the interview took place, and was about to strike his wife with it when he was prevented by the opportune appearance of Mr. MCCONNELL. BROADWELL left the house, having secured the promise of another interview.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he again presented himself and was met by Mrs. MCCONNELL, who had heard of his violent conduct the day before. She made a slight objection to his visiting the house, but he passed her and entered the dining-room. Neither Mrs. MCCONNELL nor Mrs. BROADWELL paid much attention to his movements, as they were conversing together in the hall-way, until he came out and again asked his wife to live with him. She refused a second time, and as he acted in a rude manner, the landlady requested him to leave her house. BROADWELL insolently refused, saying that if his wife intended to remain there he would do so also, as he had as much right to live there as she had. A few more words passed between BROADWELL and the two women, when he suddenly produced a pistol and fired once at them, the bullet passing Mrs. MCCONNELL as she stood beside Mrs. BROADWELL, and taking effect in the person of the latter, entering in the region of the abdomen.

Detective FINN, of the Fourth Ward, was in the neighborhood at the time, and at once arrested BROADWELL, the latter making no attempt at escape or concealment of his assault. Mrs. BROADWELL was removed to the Police Station in Oak-street, where her wound was examined by a surgeon, who pronounced it very dangerous in character and probably fatal in result, as peritonitis would no doubt ensue within twenty-four hours. Capt. ALLAIRE immediately telegraphed for an ambulance, and Mrs. BROADWELL was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

The prisoner was then taken to the Tombs Police Court, and arraigned before Alderman MOORE, who questioned BROADWELL as to his motive for making so deadly an assault upon his unfortunate wife. He replied that "that was his own business," and acted in a very nonchalant manner indeed, merely stating that he resided in Dover, N. J. The acting Magistrate remanded the prisoner to await the result of the wound. One of the boarders in Mrs. MCCONNELL's house named SPENCER L. COLWELL, recently arrived from Georgia, who saw the pistol-shot fired by BROADWELL, was detained by the Police as a witness. BROADWELL is about thirty-five years of age and a native of the United States, as is also his wife, who is a few years younger than he. No idea can be gained as to the exact cause of their separation, though it was supposed to be due to domestic disagreements.

SMALL SMUGGLING.

The Department of Customs at Castle Garden—Some Singular Cases.

Some singular cases turn up in the hands of the Customs officers at Castle Garden almost daily. Yesterday, for instance, an immigrant from the Faderland brought over with him as "baggage" three large cases containing scrub brooms made of birch twigs.

A woman giving her name as LAURA THOMPSON, who has been in the country before, and whose husband is a peddler, arrived on the *City of London* bringing with her a large packing-case filled with fine goods, which she intended to use in her trade as a milliner and dress-maker. She gave the Customs officer £5 in gold, requesting him to pass her goods and not send them to the Custom-house. This "dodge" would not work, and her case was sent to the seizure department for settlement.

DAVID LEE, a passenger by the *Helvetia*, had a lot of jewelry in his baggage and gave a number of watch-chains to one of the passengers to bring ashore for him. His goods were seized and sent to the public stores.

Another passenger brought a large quantity of silk and cotton velvet and several pieces of rich silk, which were carefully stowed away in his baggage. The value of the goods amounts to several hundred dollars, on which he will, of course, have to pay duty.

The officers at the Garden are constantly passing upon such cases as these, and invariably when goods are seized which amount in value to less than $500, the duty is assessed and collected on the spot, and the owner of the articles is allowed to take them away.

Masters of vessels bringing passengers from foreign ports have been requested to furnish each passenger with a copy of the following notice. If the regulations are complied with much trouble will be saved on landing:

Every passenger arriving at any port of the United States from a foreign port is required to make a brief but comprehensive and truthful statement of the number of his or her trunks, bags or other pieces of baggage, of the contents of each, and of the articles upon his or her person.

To avoid detention in landing, such statement should be carefully prepared before arrival, so as to be promptly delivered to the revenue officer upon demand. The following information will aid in the preparation of the declaration:

The numbers of the several pieces of baggage will be given in the proper place, and their contents entered under two heads:

First—Baggage not dutiable, which comprises the following classes:

A.—"Wearing apparel in actual use," that is, clothing made up for the passenger's own wear, in reasonable quantities, may be declared as "wearing apparel."

B.—"Other personal effects" (not merchandise) which are such as are usually carried with or about the person of a traveler, as trunks, articles of the toilet, stationery, a few books, one watch, jewelry, &c., &c., in actual use, and in reasonable amount, may be declared "personal effects."

C.—"Professional books," "tools of trade" and "household effects," all of which have been used by the passenger abroad, the last named at least one year, may be severally declared as such.

Second—Dutiable Merchandise.—Under this head must be entered all articles not included in "Baggage not dutiable," as above set forth. Among these may be specially mentioned new wearing apparel in excess of that in general use, excessive amounts of jewelry, extra watches, articles of *virtu*, all presents, piece goods and all articles purchased for other persons—in short, all articles not essential to the personal comfort and convenience of the traveler.

Great care should be taken to make a full and accurate return, and to examine the certificate which the passenger is required to sign.

The senior member of a family, if sufficiently acquainted with the contents of the baggage of the whole party to make a sworn statement of the same, will be allowed to include all such baggage in one declaration, but such a course will not relieve him or the several members from liability to search of their persons in case of suspicion, nor from any penalties for attempts to defraud.

Upon arrival, the declaration will be delivered to the revenue officer. The baggage will be examined on board the vessel or wharf, and duties assessed, which are payable in gold coin.

Any piece of baggage containing over $500 worth of dutiable merchandise will not be delivered on board, but sent to the Public Store for examination and appraisement.

Packages containing merchandise exclusively, will not be considered as baggage, but must be regularly entered at the Custom-house.

All baggage is subject to actual and thorough examination, and the persons of all passengers are liable to search.

Any fraud on the part of the passengers, any concealment of fact or secreting of articles in the trunks, &c., or on the person, or attempt to bribe a revenue officer, will render the baggage liable to detention and confiscation, and subject the owner to other legal penalties.

Any complaints against revenue officers in the discharge of their duties must be made to the Collector of the Port, who will promptly investigate all charges made.

The Cherry-Street Fire—Insurances.

The fire which occurred early yesterday morning in the Van Tyle Charcoal, Grinding, and Facing Mill, at No. 273 Cherry-street, was quite a serious disaster. The building is a four-story brick, which is so greatly damaged that $5,000 will be required for repairs. But it was insured for $4,000 in the Williamsburg City, $1,000 in the Hamilton, $1,000 in the Westchester Mutual, and $1,000 in the Albany City. The stock was insured for $3,500 in the Westchester Mutual; $2,500, United States Fire and Marine, Baltimore; $1,000, Albany City; $2,000, Hamilton; $333 50 each in the Metropolitan Firemen's Fund and Republic. The machinery was insured as follows: Williamsburg City, $5,000; Metropolitan Firemen's Fund and Republic, each $1,666 67.

The Mysterious Death at Bayonne.

As reported in yesterday's papers, the body of CHARLES DOFELDEKER was found on Tuesday evening, lying among a group of huge detached rocks on the bay side of the Morris Canal, at Saltersville, near Lafayette, N. J. In consequence of the situation of the body when found, and the fact that the face and forehead were only slightly bruised and papers in his pocket dry, it is presumed by his relatives and the surrounding residents that the deceased did not commit suicide, at least either by drowning or throwing himself on the rocks from the wall above. Yesterday a man named SHERITT found DOFELDEKER's hat floating in the bay about a mile from where the remains were discovered. Coroner BURNS ordered an autopsy, and will commence an inquest this evening. The Coroner is much dissatisfied that the body should have been removed to Bergen, unstripped and placed in a coffin, before he was notified, and is resolved to provide against such a proceeding in future. Only twenty cents were found on the person of the deceased, but his friends say he might have collected bills, being a builder and contractor, and have been robbed. He was in the Water Commissioner's office in Jersey City about 10 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, and obtained some permits for tapping sewers, which were subsequently found on his person. The deceased was about forty years of age and leaves a wife and three children. Mrs. DOFELDEKER is not aware that he had any money with him when he left home. The first intimation of the occurrence was given to Capt. PIERCE, who was informed that a man had been murdered in Saltersville. He immediately dispatched an officer, who, in company with a brother of the deceased and some friends, hastened to the scene, but found that the body had been hauled up on the bank of the Morris Canal from the shore of the bay on which it was originally found. Various are the conjectures as to the cause of death, and Coroner BURNS thinks that the testimony likely to be elicited at the inquest will be insufficient to remove the vail of mystery that at present envelops the case.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Department Organization Perfected—Report on the Manure Question—Decided Action Recommended.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and all the members being present except Commissioner HENRY SMITH. The Sanitary Committee reported upon the inquiry of EMANUEL B. HART on behalf of Mount Sinai Hospital, that contagious diseases should not be admitted into any hospital within the City which is for the reception of general patients, and the report was laid over for future consideration. The Sanitary Inspector reported several physicians for violations of the law in failing to report cases of small-pox, which was also laid over. An application for permission to boil tripe at No. 550 West Fifty-first-street, was unfavorably reported by the Sanitary Inspector, and a permit denied. The same officer advised that permission be given to salt hides at No. 216 West Fortieth-street, but President BOSWORTH, declaring that region to be already "the El Dorado of smells," upon vote of the Board the permit was denied. Commissioner GROSS offered a resolution that all applications for licenses as night scavengers be referred to the Sanitary Committee for investigation and report, which was laid over, but subsequently adopted:

City Sanitary Inspector MORRIS submitted the following report:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NO. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1870.

To the Board of the Health Department, Emmons Clark Secretary:

Among the most important interests affecting the sanitary conditions of this City is the question regarding the removal of the stable manure. The daily accumulation from private, public and railroad stables is of very great magnitude. Collected from these various sources by individuals, and in a few instances by companies, it is daily carted to several localities upon the east and west sides of the City, there allowed to accumulate in vast quantities, covering large portions of whole blocks in extent. Here it is retained, being frequently turned over, exposing it to the sun's rays for rotting purposes, evolving immense volumes of strong and offensive ammoniacal odors, until at certain seasons of the year the necessities of adjacent agricultural interests create a demand for it for fertilization. At these seasons the excessive accumulation is partially removed. No properly organized system has yet been established for its daily removal beyond the City limits. Spasmodic occasional efforts, under the pressure of orders and enforcement of ordinances, have at times caused nearly the entire removal, but only at such seasons when there was a demand, and therefore a market, for its sale. Closely surrounded upon all sides as New-York City is by productive agricultural land, rapidly becoming exhausted in productive value by the immense drain upon its resources for City supply, needing every care for the husbanding of this very fertilizing material, it is evident that large depots should be established at points sufficiently remote from City limits which would be convenient for the supply of those needing it. The facilities for transportation afforded by the surrounding waters are such as no other city on this Continent possesses, penetrating as they do into the very centers of those lands needing this compensating supply. A well-organized system could be easily adopted for the entire daily removal of all stable manure. Certain docks or dumping-places closely adjacent thereto should be set apart by proper authority, at which all manure should be placed upon boats to be removed to the larger depots, beyond the City limits, daily. At these remote depots this material can be properly treated and retained until such time as a demand occurs. By such regulation this business would then become legitimate and profitable, and under existing ordinances as to the time of its removal, its offensiveness would be reduced to its minimum. Permits to occupy these dumping places, issued by the Board to responsible parties, would then insure proper observance of the Board's ordinances and rid the City of a great nuisance.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOREAU MORRIS,
City Sanitary Inspector.

This report again bringing up the vexed question of the manure heaps with which the Board has so often been confronted, and as it made suggestions for action of a decided character, it was approached with evident reluctance by all the members, who at last found an avenue for escape from present difficulty in a motion that the report lie upon the table for further consideration.

AARON J. VANDERPOEL presented, on behalf of the Special Committee, the printed report conforming the sanitary ordinances of the Metropolitan Board of Health to the present charter, which was adopted. The report makes only verbal changes, restricting the operation of the ordinances within the limits prescribed by the new law, and otherwise leaves the health code in full force. The new rules and regulations were also reported, and being adopted, the organization of the various bureaus of the department was thereby perfected.

Base-Ball—The Stars at Elizabeth—A Pretty Game with the Resolutes.

Yesterday the Star Club, of Brooklyn, took the 3 P. M. train for the Waverley Fair Grounds, and shortly after 4 P. M. began a game with the Resolute Club, of Elizabeth, in presence of quite a numerous assemblage of spectators, a large number of carriages with ladies being present. The Stars were unable to present their full nine, neither MANLY nor DOLLARD playing, DE CAMP and BRADY being substituted. ROGERS played as catcher and JEWELL on the left field. The Resolutes had out their full nine, and felt confident of success; but, like other clubs, they found CUMMINGS' pitching too troublesome to punish much. In fact they did not earn but 4 runs off it in the whole game, though they scored 9. On the other hand, the Resolutes played well in a majority of the innings, the Stars averaging but half the runs they scored off the pitching. The game was played in a friendly spirit and was an interesting contest.

STAR.	O.	R.	RESOLUTE.	O.	R.
Rogers, c.	3	4	H. Campbell, p.	3	1
Jewell, l. f.	1	5	Ritter, 2d b.	2	2
De Camp, 3d b.	4	2	M. Campbell, 1st b.	3	1
Clyne, s. s.	3	2	Greathead, s. s.	4	1
Cummings, p.	3	2	Forsyth, 3d b.	3	0
Beavins, 2d b.	4	2	Farrow, c.	4	0
Worth, c. f.	2	3	Amory, r. f.	4	0
Packer, 1st b.	3	1	"Fox," c. f.	2	2
Brady, r. f.	4	1	Beardsley, l. f.	2	2
Total	27	22	Total	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star	2	4	0	2	0	5	2	0	7	—22
Resolute	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	—9

Umpire—Mr. WOLTERS, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. STERLING and RITTER.
Time of Game—Two hours.

The Mercantile Library Election.

The excitement attending the Mercantile Library election entirely, subsided with the decision of Tuesday evening. The following are the names of the directors elected, with the vote received by each out of the total of 1,178:

M. C. D. Borden	738	J. C. Currie	741
A. B. Carpenter	715	Asher S. Mills	742
Samuel Putnam	714	W. C. Rhodes	737
Edward Hasler	739	John Nickinson	737
George B. Mills	741	Wm. A. Sherman	740
Charles G. Allen	738	W. S. Flagg	733

Junior Bar Association.

The Junior Bar Association, just organized is composed of young attorneys who have united for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the science and practice of the law, and also to cultivate social intercourse among its members. Its officers are all young lawyers practicing at the the New-York Bar. They are DAVID MCCLURE, Jr., President, No. 21 Nassau-street; J. H. G. MCGLONE, Vice-President, Grand-street; WM. HENRY GALDINER, Secretary, No. 128 Broadway; E. C. F. GASTEYGER, Treasurer, No. 43 Wall-street.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

At the meeting of the Kings County Supervisors, yesterday afternoon, W. J. OSBORNE, Esq., President of the Board, in the chair, the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to provide accommodation in the Arsenal for the officers of the Second Division of the State Militia.

An invitation was accepted to take part in the ceremonies of Decoration Day.

A communication was read from Judge TROY, relating to the condition of the County Jail, and inclosing the presentment of the Grand Jury on that subject. Laid over till next meeting, to be dealt with as a special order.

Mr. CROOKE presented a communication from the Superintendents of the Poor asking an appropriation of $80,000 for the maintenance of the Almshouse during the current year. The original appropriation for the year amounted to $560,000, but has been exhausted, and the County Treasurer was authorized to borrow the required $80,000 in anticipation of the taxes, and place the amount to the credit of the Superintendents of the Poor.

The Chairman presented the following resolution:

Whereas, It is currently reported that SAMUEL D. MORRIS, District-Attorney of Kings County, has drawn from the County Treasurer moneys alleged to be for the purpose of paying the salary of a clerk employed in his office, and has applied the same for other purposes.

Resolved, That it be referred to a special committee of five of this Board to investigate such charge, and to report thereon at the next meeting of the Board; that said Committee are hereby vested with authority to send for persons and papers, and that the County Judge be requested to direct the stenographer of the Court of Sessions to attend the meeting of said Committee to take down the testimony of witnesses.

The resolution was adopted, by a vote of 21 yeas to 2 nays, and the Chair appointed Messrs. CROOKE, CROSS, JOHNSON, CASSIDY and SHEVLIN as the Special Committee.

The Board afterward adjourned till Wednesday, the 1st of June.

BOATING ON THE HUDSON.

Opening Day of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association.

Yesterday was the opening day of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, for the season of 1870, and was the occasion of a fine assembly of boat clubs at Pleasant Valley, on the Hudson. The guests of the Association were conveyed to the scene of the festivities in the revenue steamer *Jasmin*, Capt. PEARSON, leaving the foot of Christopher-street about 1 o'clock. Among those on board were Gen. SHALER, Hon. THOMAS E. STEWART, Gen. HATFIELD, Mr. J. BAILEY MYERS, Mr. CHARLES PEVERELLY and others. The programme commenced with a review of the different clubs belonging to the Association, in which the following clubs participated: Atalanta, Gulick, Columbia and Waverley, of New-York; Vesper, of Yonkers; La Favorita, of Hackensack; Hudson, of New-Jersey, and Atlantic, of Hoboken. The appearance of the La Favoritas, the latest addition to the Association, was hailed with hearty acclamations. Commodore BENJAMIN F. BRADY conducted the review, which passed off very creditably, with the exception of one or two slight imperfections. In performing the ceremony the Commodore went in front of the line of the rowing squadron, somewhat after the fashion of a military review, and was saluted with full nautical honors. He subsequently took a stationary position on the river, in order to give the clubs an opportunity to pull by his gig in single line. Some of the clubs were represented by two crews. The boats included barges, gigs, and outriggers. After the review, a single scull contest in working boats was witnessed between JOHN C. O'NEILL, of the Columbia Club, R. VAN WINKLE, of the Vesper Club, THOMAS MOORE, of the Atalanta Club, and JOHN RUSSELL, also of the Atalanta Club. The race was three miles in distance, and was mainly and almost evenly competed for between Messrs. O'NEILL and VAN WINKLE, being won by the former in twenty-five minutes—just three seconds in advance of his adversary. The two others rowed but a short distance and then withdrew. The victor was rewarded with a handsome gold badge, the gift of Commodore BRADY. A match was expected to take place between Mr. O'NEILL and Messrs. SPRINGSTEIN and MAINLAND, of the Atalanta Club, for a gold chronograph, but was postponed in consequence of the absence of the latter gentleman. Among those who attended the race were Gen. JENKINS, Mr. GEORGE W. LAIRD, Mr. WEBSTER, Dr. WITHERS, and other well-known amateur oarsmen. The festivities terminated with a dinner at the Pleasant Valley Hotel, which was considerably marred by a disturbance between two members of separate clubs. The various clubs subsequently started for this City, just as the sun was setting behind the Jersey hills. Some of the arrangements of the "opening day" were very execrably managed, and reflected great discredit upon the leading officers of the Association.

Annual Meeting of the Evangelical Press Association—Election of Officers.

The first annual meeting of the Evangelical Advertising Association was held at 4 P. M., yesterday, in the Reformed Church, corner of Fulton and William streets. The object of this organization is to use the secular press, so far as may be, in the interest of religion and reform. Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was called to the chair. A letter was read from Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, of Brooklyn, regretting his inability to be present. Rev. Dr. DURYEA gave a summarized statement of the workings of the society for the past year, by which it appeared that thousands of columns of statements of truth had been printed in the secular press of the country at a most trivial expense. The reverend gentleman cited instances where much good had been done by the publications of the society by using those channels (the secular press) whereby many received the truth, who could be reached by no other means.

The Assistant Secretary, Mr. GEO. MAY POWELL, also gave a summary of the workings of the society as they had come under his observation, which showed it to be a most efficient means of disseminating truth not only through the press, but by the use of "Evangelical diamonds," or small electrotype plates, not larger than a postage stamp, furnished to merchants and others for insertion in the printed headings of their letters.

Mr. H. A. LEE offered certain amendments to the constitution of the society, the most prominent of which was changing the name of the organization from the Evangelical Advertising Association, to the "Evangelical Press Association." The amendments were adopted.

The Chairman and others testified to the excellence of the system which the Association recommended for furnishing the necessary schedules and checks to carry out a simple and efficient plan, by which the revenue of churches could be increased and regularly collected.

The following-named gentlemen were then elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Wm. Claflin, Governor of Massachusetts.

Vice-Presidents—Bishop E. S. Janes, D. D., New-York; Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator, Massachusetts; Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, United States Senator, Connecticut; Edgar Farmer, New-Jersey; Alexander Whilldin, Pennsylvania; Gen. O. O. Howard, District of Columbia; H. Thane Miller, Ohio; Hon. J. V. Farwell, Illinois; Hon. S. D. Hastings, Wisconsin; Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator, Iowa; J. W. McIntyre, Missouri; Jose Rivera y Rio, Mexico.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Frank Russell, New-York.

Treasurer—Smith Sheldon, New-York.

Assistant Treasurer—Wm. H. Paine, New-York.

Recording Secretary—Wm. O. Stoddard, New-York.

Assistant Recording Secretary—George May Powell, New-York.

General Agent—Herbert A. Lee, New-York.

Chairmen of Committees—Finance, Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., New-York; Literary, Rev. J. C. French, New-York; Membership, Geo. May Powell; Sabbath, Alex. Whildin, Pennsylvania; Christian Work, Rev. E. P. Smith, New-York; Temperance, Wm. H. Paine, New-York.

After further addresses setting forth the beneficial results of the Association, and recommending to the churches the collection plan proposed by the society, the meeting adjourned.

New-York State Associated Press.

The New-York State Associated Press held the first session of its annual meeting at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Association was called to order by JOSEPH WARREN, of Buffalo, President, and J. C. CUYLER, of Albany, was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, in the absence of ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of Utica, the regular Secretary. No business was transacted, in accordance with a general previous understanding, and a recess was taken until 11 o'clock this morning.

Horse Market.

Trade in fast trotters and in handsome matched teams, suitable for family use, has been quite brisk during the past week in the principal sale-stables of East Twenty-fourth-street. M. S. CURRY, dealer in first-class fancy horses, who has forty-five head on sale, reports trade good. He sold during the past week thirteen head and four matched pairs at $2,500, $2,200, $2,000 and $1,600 respectively; single horses sold at from $400 to $750 per head. Fresh arrivals are expected to-morrow, consisting of eleven head, including a matched pair of bay Hambletonian mares, half sisters, six and seven off; they can trot together in 2:45. COMAN & FITCH report trade good. They sold during the past week ten head, including three matched pairs, at $2,500, $1,600 and $1,500 respectively; eight single horses, at $1,000, $430, $300, and intermediate rates, each. They have on sale one fast gray mare that trots in 2:40; is stylish and powerful. C. T. HILL reports trade good in trotters. He sold last week three head, one matched pair at $1,200; one single horse at $800. S. MOSES, dealer in heavy draught horses, reports trade fair. He sold during the past week eleven head at the following rates—$300, $200, $150. A. S. CHAMBERLIN, of Bulls Head, reports trade good. His old stock is sold out. A fresh arrival of all classes is expected. He finds Canada horses scarce and in demand. Some especially fine Upper Canada horses will arrive to-morrow. J. C. DEYO, Bull's Head stables, Twenty-fifth-street, has arrived with forty head of first-class horses; sold ten head since last Sunday at an average of $800 per head; has on sale thirty head, including one brown mare that trots in 2:40; one powerful bay horse, 7 off, that trots in a road wagon in 2:55, and one matched pair of chesnut geldings that trot in 2:50.

An Emigrant Swindler Sent to Sing Sing for Five Years.

JOHN BURNS was tried yesterday before Recorder HACKETT, in the Court of General Sessions, on an indictment charging him with having swindled HENRY SANDERS, an emigrant, out of $1,140. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner was connected with a firm known as SMITH, THEISS & CO., brokers, at No. 9 Hoboken-street. That on the 10th of December, 1869, the complainant, then stopping at Page's Hotel, was asked if he had any money which he desired to have changed into foreign coin, he being then about to start for England, his native country; that he replied in the affirmative, and accompanied the querist to BURNS' office in Hoboken-street, where he deposited $1,140 in United States currency (BURNS giving him a receipt therefor) and requested to have the value of that sum in British sovereigns. He was told to call at the office on the following day. He did so, and between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. saw the gold counted and put into a belt by BURNS. He was then invited to step into a private room and put the belt on his person; that after going behind the counter, he was handed, by one CHARLES WINCH, what he supposed to be the belt containing the

gold, and that he put it on under his shirt in the presence of WINCH and one JOHN ELLIS, both employes in the establishment. That ELLIS advised him not to remove the belt during his voyage to England, and that he did not remove it, nor did he take off his pantaloons or shirt during the whole time of the passage, (eleven days,) having started for Liverpool in the steamer of Dec. 10, 1869. That on arriving at Queenstown he opened the belt, and found it to contain no gold at all, but only silver coin to the value of £7 10s. He then returned to New-York and preferred a complaint of larceny against BURNS, WINCH and ELLIS. The first two named were arrested, and brought up yesterday. ELLIS was tried and acquitted. Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS contended that the change of belts was made while the complainant was coming behind the counter, and demanded the conviction of the prisoner. WINCH, who yesterday morning admitted his complicity in the transaction, and pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny, corroborated the main points of SANDERS' testimony, and the jury found the prisoner guilty.

The District-Attorney asked that he be remanded, as there was another indictment against him charging a similar swindle upon another emigrant; but the Recorder refused, and sentenced BURNS to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for five years.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
46—Third-av. Savings Bk. vs. Wheeler.	116—Bk. of British North America vs. Woodworth.
88—Case vs. Woodward.	121—Davidson vs. Marval.
86—Speyers vs. Mann.	128—In re Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
91—Central City Ins. Co. vs. Florida R. R. Co.	136—Pool vs. Lochlair.
94—Dilliber vs. Balch.	138—Sammis vs. Hospool.
97—Security Ins. Co. vs. Jameson.	143—Froboster vs. Hoffman.
107—Gammon vs. Moore.	147—Peazza vs. Hubbard.
108—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Moore.	158—Green vs. Condict.
112—Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth.	165—Von Keller vs. Schulting.
	170—Boyd vs. Hillier.
	182—Rader vs. Hase.

Call No. 211—Stover vs. Cogswell.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6957—People vs. Foley.	1566—Weeks vs. Russell.
244—Roberts vs. Toledo and Wabash R. R.	1606—Merchants' Exchange Bank vs. Rowe.
990½—Marsh vs. Salomon.	1616—Perkins vs. Darling.
1322—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.	336—Drake vs. Barston.
6654—Lyons vs. Third-avenue R. R.	490—Cohen vs. McGay.
932—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.	272—Wright vs. Boese.
484—Hand vs. Williamsburg Fire Ins Co.	1380—Fisk vs. Sears.
1546—Judge vs. New-York and Albany Propeller Line.	940—Bassford vs. Livingston.
234½—Moody vs. Osgood.	630½—Fisk, Jr., vs. Strasburger.
	1576—Hill vs. McKenzie.
	1564—Bank of North America vs. Panistar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1287—Funke vs. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.	1939—Morris vs. Flemming.
1717—Beglea vs. Pierce.	2027—Newberry vs. Mayor, &c.
1799—Woods vs. Donovan.	1825—Eppensteiner vs. Bauer.
1887—Glasea vs. Nebenzahl.	2055—Briggs vs. Jardine.
1989—Hamburger vs. Jones	2057—Ryan vs. Hudson R. R. R.
1607—Ham vs. New-Haven S. S. Co.	2059—Henlein vs. Sachre.
1081—Belton vs. Braxter.	2061—Presley vs. Second-av. R. R.
1877—Monday vs. Wentell.	

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1350—Sturm vs. Williams.	2078—Hotchkis vs. Waterhouse.
1712—Sturm vs. Gt. West. Ins. Company.	1286—Bermingham Iron Foundry vs. De Carre.
2168—Fitzgerald vs. Demarest.	1108—Moore vs. Bonnell.
1992—Toovey vs. The Old Dom. S. S. Co.	1078—King vs. Ferry.
1208—McDaniel vs. O'Brien	1062—Appelby vs. Ryan.
2070—Dickson vs. Broadway & Seventh-av. Railroad Company.	1330—Zem vs. Tupper.
1472—Lynch vs. Bleecker.	1264—French vs. Nelson.
	1281—Funcke vs. N. York Mutual Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Cause on.

Part II.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
855—Patent Button-hole Co. vs. Forgie.	873—Randell vs. Brand.
800—Heifreisch vs. Frankenstein.	931—Snow vs. Henderson.
1017—Hebberd vs. Hall.	874—Panderhurst vs. Franklin.
113—Kain vs. Kelly.	783—Tuttle vs. Hannegan.
929—White vs. Smith.	73—Drachman vs. Cort.
861—Knoth vs. Royal.	887—Cohen vs. Hart.
936—Carpenter vs. Goodwin.	466—Burrill vs. Hurry.
	894—Conkling vs. Lawrence.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1251—Allen vs. Beltzer.	1244—Baker vs. Hudson.
1252—Regan vs. Schoemaker.	803—Falk vs. Levy.
— —Wilson vs. Mellick.	1256—McMullen vs. Tracy.
534—Largrain vs. Dodd.	1257—Hardy vs. Harmon.
594—Traver vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. R.	1258—Scholtz vs. Hapfeld.
728—Curtis vs. Watts.	1259—Cuff vs. Whitney.
1127—Dunham vs. Parof.	1264—Mathews vs. O'Brien.
	1265—McGrath vs. Granshaw.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	
— —Ralph vs. Totans.	1211—Schiff vs. Guenzweig
1231—Rosenberg vs. Boyd.	1236—Webb vs. Cragin.
559—Mooney vs. Judson.	1260—Wiegelman vs. Day.
955—Hurd vs. Keller.	1261—Thiers vs. McArthur
1001—Smith vs. Rauh.	1262—Schmardeke vs. Unger.
1048—Nellis vs. Ackerman.	1266—Netter vs. Grothwell.
1128—Wagner vs. Wagner.	1267—Netter vs. Wolz.
1183—Morsilas vs. Erie Railroad Co.	1268—Bergman vs. Salhenger.
1208—Goddard vs. Schepp.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Cannon; robbery.	8—The People vs. William H. Sexton and John B. Fox; forgery.
2—The People vs. Joseph Gorman; robbery.	9—The People vs. Francisco Gonzales; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. William Smith; burglary.	10—The People vs. George Wilson; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. George Allen, Francis Redmond and George Whitney; burglary.	11—The People vs. James Read and Isaac Corcoran; larceny from the person.
5—The People vs. Eliza Ellis; receiving stolen goods.	12—The People vs. John McIntosh; larceny from the person.
6—The People vs. William Lynch; burglary.	13—The People vs. Stephen McGrath; assault and battery.
7—The People vs. James O'Rourke and Patrick Connors; burglary.	14—The People vs. Julia E. Ring; grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 17.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Mahler vs. Pansetti; motion granted.
Haws vs. Harlem Railroad; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.
McKee vs. Murphy; findings, &c., settled.
Watson vs. Gardner; motion granted and cause referred.
Harkamp vs. Nathan; motion denied without costs, with liberty to renew on payment of $10 costs.
Leiss vs. Kaufman; case settled with amendments.

By Judge Monell.

Pendleton vs. Lord; motion denied on terms. See memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

By Judge McCunn.

Goodman vs. Colgate; motion for new trial granted.
Jennings vs. Salter; in this case the injunction must be continued.
Hall vs. Emerson; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Friedman.

Rocke vs. Ardner; motion granted without costs.
Douding vs. Fredericha; motion granted.
Porteus vs. Brown, motion denied, with $10 costs.
Bernstein vs. Bernstein; motion denied.
Romer vs. Romer; motion denied.
Coit vs. Childs; motion denied.
Gignoux vs. Dunigon; motion granted and cause referred.
Boggs vs. Walter; judgment for plaintiff for $1,141 10, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Baker vs. Dorman; motion denied without costs.
Klassen vs. Kapplehoff; motion denied without costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

SALVAGE AWARDED TO A CORPORATION.

Coast Wrecking Company vs. The Brig Birdie, &c.—WOODRUFF, J.—I presume the amount awarded to the libelants in this case for the services of their steam-tug *Relief*, in getting off the brig when grounded on the shore off Long Island, and bringing her to New-York, was largely influenced by the decision of the Court in this district in the case of the same libelants vs. the *Morning Star*, in which Judge Betts held that salvage should not be awarded to a corporation. The decree in that case, allowing what was deemed a reasonable compensation for the time and labor and use of the libelant's vessel, was affirmed in this Court, Judge Nelson expressing an inclination at least to concur in the opinion of the District Judge. If the authority of that case was now unaffected by other decisions, I should be disposed to defer thereto, notwithstanding my own opinion that it ought not to prevail. It is clear, and was so before that decision, that where salvage service was effectually rendered by a vessel to another vessel in distress, it was not the services of the master and crew alone of the saving vessel that were considered in determining the amount of salvage, or in making distribution thereof. The danger encountered by the saving vessel itself, her detention or deviation to render aid, the risk she encountered, and her important contribution to making the personal service and danger incurred by her master and crew effective, was, and is, properly to be taken into account, and an allowance therefor made to her owners. If this be so, then the circumstance that her owner is a corporation seems to me to be wholly immaterial.

But the question seems to be put at rest by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the *Camanche*, in which the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California, awarding compensation as salvage, was affirmed. (8 Wall, 448.) The opinion discusses the question at great length, and shows that neither reason nor authority requires that for salvage service corporations should be denied salvage compensation. Authorities in England and in this country are largely collated and the affirmance of the decree is stated without an intimation that any member of the Supreme Court dissented. The only questions, therefore, which I regard as open, are whether the circumstances in which the service was rendered in this case entitled the rescuers of the brig *Birdie* to salvage and whether a reasonable amount was awarded. Upon the first there is no room for hesitation. The brig had been carried ashore by ice, and lay helplessly exposed to a heavy wind at a time when by the intensity of the cold her crew had been compelled to leave her and go ashore to save their own lives. The master had gone to this City for assistance. Although there was at the time no violent storm, she was not protected from the consequences of a gale which was liable to occur at that season of the year, (early in March,) and though not in immediate peril of destruction, her need of very early assistance was most obvious. The libelants, having through their own peculiar facilities and arrangements obtained very early information that a vessel was ashore, dispatched their Superintendent in a steam-tug hired by his direction, and he reached the brig before her crew had left and made an effort to haul her off, but found that tug inadequate, whereupon he went fifteen miles to the place where their own powerful tug was lying, took her to the brig, arriving at about 8 or 9 o'clock at night, found that the crew had then left, and by the combined power of the two tugs the brig was drawn off shore and brought to Jersey City in safety and uninjured. No great difficulty and no great danger to life or property was encountered, though the witnesses state that on the return much ice impeded their progress, and it was necessary that the libelants' powerful tug should lead the way, breaking the ice in her path at some risk of injury to herself. The value of the libelants' tug with her equipment is stated to be $80,000. The value of the brig and cargo saved was admitted to be $12,000. The Court allowed the hire of the steam-boat employed by the libelants, viz., $12 per hour for the twenty-four hours she was engaged, and allowed the libelants $15 per hour for sixteen hours, the period of her actual service—in all amounting to $528.

I cannot doubt that these amounts were fixed as mere compensation for an ordinary service, since as to the one boat the allowance was at the precise sum at which she was hired by the libelants, and as to the other, it was proved that for ordinary wrecking they would let their boat to a third party for a fixed compensation of $15 per hour.

Although the amount to be allowed as salvage depends upon many circumstances, it is not to be reduced to actual cost, or to the just sum at which the owners would permit their boat to be used even in the same service where they have a guarantee that so much at least will be certainly paid. Here the libelants not only took the risk of injury to their boat, but encountered the service in a day and night of extreme cold, and at the hazard of receiving neither reimbursement of expense, nor compensation for service or injury if unsuccessful, or if any other vessel was earlier on the spot prepared to render the needed assistance. The conduct of the libelants in concealing the fact that they had received intelligence that a vessel was ashore on Long Island, was insisted upon as reprehensible, and as a reason for withholding a more liberal compensation. It is quite true that the agent of the libelants did not disclose the fact, and that his motive was to secure to the libelants the first chance of rendering aid and so of securing compensation, and on his passage to the brig he expressed his eagerness to get there before a rival company should do so. There was at that time in this City another wrecking company, and he unquestionably acted under some apprehension that if he published the intelligence that company might endeavor to reach the place before him. The lives of persons on board a wreck and the property which is in danger of destruction are not to be trifled with, and the peril needlessly protracted for the private gain of others desiring to profit even by efforts for their deliverance. And yet it is going far to say that persons who, in their desire to render the earliest possible assistance to vessels who may come to peril along the coast, establish lines of communication and create facilities for gaining the earliest possible intelligence, and are ready and willing instantly to act thereon in giving the necessary aid, are bound to publish that intelligence when received in order to enable a less active and efficient rival in the business to avail himself of their superior means of knowledge, and perchance deprive them of the fruits of their activity and vigilance. Competition in the very matter of obtaining such information from points along the coast is of great value to the commercial community, as well as to the persons whose lives may be in danger; and we should be careful, lest by pronouncing such information common property, and by requiring its instant publication, we should take away the motive to its acquisition, and as a result, by the discontinuance of such special means of early knowledge, protract the peril to life and property when in danger. In the present case, the other wrecking company had no steam-tug in port, and the activity of the libelants did, in fact, bring deliverance to the brig sooner than without their instrumentality it could have been rendered. I think the libelants entitled to a salvage compensation. But their service was attended with little actual danger, and their hazard was chiefly the risk that their assistance might be declined, or that some other casual steam-tug would first reach the brig and relieve her. On that ground the compensation, although awarded as salvage, should be moderate, and yet sufficient to encourage the business to which the libelants have devoted their capital, and in which they are shown to have employed facilities and skill of great value for emergencies, to which all vessels on the coast are at times exposed. It is not unimportant to add that in fixing this reasonable allowance, it is proper, also, to recur to the ground and foundation upon which the allowance of extraordinary compensation has always been made to salvors, and the chief motive to that allowance, viz., the personal risk and hazard of life volunteered for the relief of the distressed and the preservation of property in peril, and the policy of encouraging parties to incur such hazard to the end that relief may be prompt and efficient. Assisted by all the aids and appliances which capital and skill can supply, there is still room for the exhibition of personal courage and daring, which, in the distribution of salvage money, are largely considered and liberally compensated. And, therefore, although the owners of property employed and put at hazard in the service are permitted to be sharers in the salvage, and are esteemed meritorious contributors to the saving, they lack this prime element in the motive to the allowance, the heroism, courage and daring which are promoted by allowance to the living actors in the endeavor to save life and property. Nothing in the decision in the Supreme Court, above referred to, forbids the proper recognition of this distinction. The libelants, so far as disclosed by the evidence, have hazarded property, and property only. Their great efficiency and usefulness is to be recognized and encouraged, but their share in the property saved is to be measured by a just estimate of the nature of their risk, and not necessarily by the standard which might govern an award to individuals who had voluntarily encountered the greater hazard of their own lives in the service. While, therefore, a compensation larger than is ordinarily due for labor and service is to be made, and they are to be adjudged to share in the property saved, the amount is to be adjusted in conformity rather with the claims of an owner of property put at risk, than with the claims of salvors, whose personal courage and heroism are entitled to larger consideration.

In my judgment, $1,200 is a suitable sum. Let the decree be modified so as to award the libelants that amount.

C. A. Hand, for libelants; G. M. Speir, for claimants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

DISCHARGE AFTER SIXTY DAYS FROM ADJUDICATION—PRACTICE.

In the matter of Andrew J. Solis, a bankrupt.—During the proceedings in this matter an order was made by the Court upon the petition of the bankrupt, referring it to the Register to make an order requiring all creditors and others in interest to appear before him and show cause, if any they had, why a discharge should not be granted to the bankrupt. Such order was duly made, when it was claimed in behalf of the creditors who attended in pursuance thereof, that both the order of reference and the order to show cause had been irregularly made, because assets had come into the hands of the assignee, and six months had not elapsed from the adjudication of bankruptcy, and that they should be discharged. The Register certified the question to the Court for decision, giving as his opinion that as the petition of the bankrupt alleged that no assets had come into the hands of his assignee, and as no objection was made that that petition was not under oath, the case was brought within the provision of section 29 of the act allowing the bankrupt to apply for his discharge at the expiration of sixty days, if no assets have then come into the hands of the assignee, and the Court had jurisdiction to make the orders objected to. (In the matter of Bellamy, 1 J. R. R. 81, 1 B. R. Sup. 14.) That those orders should not be set aside upon the facts, for certificates of stock or claims against debtors of the bankrupt, which, up to the time of the application of the bankrupt for a discharge, had not produced anything, and which, in all probability, were absolutely worthless, might very justly be said not to be assets at the time of the application, whatever they might become afterward; that the bankrupt was, therefore, entitled to make his application at the expiration of sixty days from the adjudication of bankruptcy.

BLATCHFORD, J.—The order of reference and the order to show cause were regular, and the order to show cause ought not to be discharged on the ground stated. I concur with the views stated by the Register in his opinion.

G. D. F. Lord for the creditors, Robert Sewell for the bankrupt.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

ALLEGED DEALING IN COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States vs. David Gardner.—This was an indictment against this defendant for having counterfeit money in his possession with intent to sell it. The evidence for the Government, consisting of the testimony of two officers of the secret service, was to the effect that in April last the defendant agree to buy for one of them $100 in counterfeit money, to purchase which the officer gave him $30. That upon meeting the officer subsequently by appointment, he informed him that he could not get the $100 he had agreed to, but offered to sell and did sell to him a counterfeit $20 national bank bill for $6, refunding, at the same time, the balance of the $30 advanced to him. Counsel for the defense introduced no evidence, but claimed that the defendant was merely the agent of the officer, and could not be convicted under this indictment; also, that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant a conviction. The jury, after a prolonged absence, were unable to agree, standing four for conviction and eight for acquittal, and were discharged.

Assistant District-Attorney Jackson for the Government, S. Hirsch for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 18.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry appeared today before Judge CARDOZO, to ask that the report of a referee be confirmed which forbids the Harlem Railroad Company to take possession of the land of Mr. Elbert S. Kip, situated between Fourth and Lexington avenues and Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, valued at $400,000, for their use as a depot.

The referee holds that inasmuch as it does not sufficiently appear that the Company cannot buy land in the same neighborhood, he reports against the appointment of commissioners, notwithstanding they may require the land in question for their accommodation.

Mr. Rapallo, opposing the motion, contended that if the land was necessary for the Company's use commissioners must be appointed.

The decision was reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Jones and a Jury.

BREACH OF COAL CONTRACT—RECOUPMENT.

William H. Tallmage & Co. vs. White, Fowler & Snow.—The plaintiffs bring this action to recover an amount due for the sale and delivery of a quantity of coal. They alleged that between July and November, 1868, they delivered to the defendants coal at $28,310, of which amount the defendants paid $23,859, leaving due $4,451.

The defendants admitted this, but claimed that all this coal was delivered in pursuance of seven written contracts, whereby the plaintiffs had agreed to deliver to the defendants in all 3,700 tons of coal; that they had actually delivered to the defendants the coal alleged in the complaint, about 1,700 tons; that they had failed to deliver the balance, viz., 2,000 tons, and that the difference in value of the undelivered coal at the time of sale and the commencement of the suit was $3,945.

The defendants moved for a judgment on the above facts, and on the further ground that these several contracts were entire contracts, and that the plaintiffs could not in any event recover on either contract until they had proven an entire performance and delivery under that contract.

The Court directed a verdict for the defendants, with $100 allowance, and gave plaintiffs thirty days to make case. Stay meantime.

Post & Poor for plaintiffs, Goodrich & Wheeler for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 18.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

ASSAULT—SIX CENTS DAMAGES.

In the case of Manson vs. Johnston, reported in the TIMES of Tuesday, the jury gave six cents damages to the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 18.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and a Jury.

ASSAULT—SIX CENTS DAMAGES.

Minnie Unger vs. John Fransreb.—Plaintiff alleges that in February, 1868, her husband and the defendant were having some words on the sidewalk, when plaintiff went out and said to defendant that he must stop the dispute, for her husband was not to blame; that plaintiff then entered her house, where she was followed by defendant, who knocked her down and kicked her. For the injuries sustained she asks $1,000. There was a conflict of testimony as to whether defendant or one Sare, his brother-in-law, did the act. The jury found in favor of plaintiff, giving her six cents damages.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 18, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..	111⅜	100 At. Mail..........	26⅜
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........c	114⅛	200 do..........	26
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. s3..........	114⅝	94 Penn. Coal Co.....	225
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..	107¼	200 Wells-Fargo Ex.	15⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	55⅛	50 do..........	15¾
3,000 do..........	55¼	200 U. S. Ex..........	45
10,000 do..bet. call	55⅛	100 do...bet. call	45¼
7,000 Ark. 7s, Is. to L. R. & F. S. R	76	100 Adams Ex....b c.	66
1,000 Va. St. 6s, x c.	70	500 N. Y. C. & H. R..	101⅜
13,000 Mo. St. 6s..........	93¾	200 do...bet. call	101⅝
4,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is..........	94¾	400 do..........	101⅛
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n..	25	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R Ctfs..........	97⅜
17,000 La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	92	10,000 do..bet. call	97¼
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90⅛	100 Erie Railway.b.c	23⅛
1,000 P. R. R. 7s, Gu'd by St. Mo....	98	200 Harlem R. R......	145¾
1,000 Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds..	93¼	300 Chi. & R. I.......	120⅝
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st..	96¼	10 L. S. & M. So.....	98⅝
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M..	95⅛	300 do..........	98¾
3,000 do..........	95¾	900 do....bet. call	98⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st	95⅛	700 do..........	98⅜
1,400 do..... small	94	100 Ill. Cen.......b10	141
2,000 N. J. Cen., n...	102⅛	100 do.......b60	140⅝
1,000 Ill. C. Bds......	109	30 Clev. & P. R.....	106⅛
4,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st Bds...	89⅛	2000 do...bet. call	107⅛
1,000 do..........	89⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.....	81⅝
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st..	94¼	100 do...bet. call	81⅛
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st Iowa div.....	88	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90¼
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M	100	100 do...bet. call	90
1,500 Lake S. Div. B..	94	5 N. J. Central.....	108⅛
5,000 Col., C. & Ind C. 1st M..........	82⅛	200 Mil. & St. P......	66
12 Amer. Ex. Bank.	112	100 do.......b60	66⅛
10 Ocean Bank......	85	200 do..........	66⅛
10 Bank Commerce.	127	100 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf	80¾
400 Canton Co........	70⅛	100 do..........	80⅝
150 West. Un. T......	32⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.....	56
500 do..........	32⅜	100 do....bet. call	56
200 Quick. M. Co.....	9⅛	100 do..........	55⅞
100 Mariposa Pf......	17¾	86 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar..........	95
16,000 Mar. Trus. 10s, Ctfs..........	46	200 Chi. & Alt.......	114
815 Pacific Mail......	38⅛	100 do..........	113¾
600 do..........	38⅜	300 Ohio & Miss......	38⅛
400 do...bet. call	38¼	100 do..........	38⅜
300 do..........	38⅛	800 do...bet. call	38⅜
600 do.......b3	38¼	50 do..........	38⅛
100 A. M. U. Ex.....	42	15 do..........	37⅞
		100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	75⅜
		40 N. Y. & N. H. R.	150⅝
		62 do..........	151
		100 N. Y. & N. H. R. Scrip..........	141
		50 Del., L. & W. R.	111⅜
		66 do...bet. call	110⅞

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$150,000 U. S. 6s., '81, C	117⅜	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........	114⅛
10,000 do..........	117⅜	500 do.......small	113¾
500 do..........	117⅜	185,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114⅜
16,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	111⅝	50,000 do........s3	114⅝
17,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅝	500 do.......small	114⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅝	97,000 do..........	114⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65.	111⅝	100,000 do........b3	114⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	108⅜		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Missouri 6s......	94⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	55⅜	10 do..........	90
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	25	500 do...bet. call	90
2,000 Lake S. Div. B's	94	196 Chic. & R. I......	120⅝
100 Wells-Fargo......	15⅛	150 Mil. & St. P......	66
200 Pacific M........	37⅞	77 do..........	65⅜
800 N. Y. C. & H. R. b30..........	101⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80⅜
1000 do...bet. call	101⅜	100 T.. W. & W.......	56⅛
200 do..........	101⅛	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar..........	94⅛
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer..........	97	400 Ohio & Miss......	38⅛
600 Reading..........	104⅛	100 Chi. & Alt.......	114
100 Lake S. & M. S...	98⅛	50 Del., Lac. & W. R.	111⅛
400 do...bet. call	98⅛	20 C., C. & Ind. C....	18⅛
1600 Clev. & Pitts.....	107⅛	44 New-Jersey R....	121
400 do...bet. call	107⅛	10 Jol. & Chi.......	91

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

100 Mar. Prf..........	17⅛	200 Rock Island......	120⅝
200 Quick. M. Co.....	9⅛	100 do..........	120⅝
100 Pac. Mail........	38⅛	100 Erie R..........	23⅛
100 do........b3	38⅜	200 Mil. & St. P......	66⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	101⅜	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf b10..........	80⅛
20,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Scrip..........	97⅜	300 Tol., W. & W.....	56⅛
200 Harlem R. R.....	144⅜	300 Newark & C. R...	73
500 L. S. & M. S. R....	98⅜	500 Bos., H. & E. R..	6
200 Ohio & Miss.....	38⅛	100 do........b20	6
200 Chic. & N. W.....	81⅛	1000 Cent. Petro...b30	65
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	90⅛	1000 Rynd Farm......	35

WEDNESDAY, May 18—P. M.

The Wall-street markets are less strong than yesterday. The rates for Foreign Bills are ⅛ ₱ cent. cheaper and the sales of Gold ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. less firm. The Bankers are disposed to make the concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from yesterday's extreme figures, in their Bills on London, because of the improved supply of Exchange, not only against Cotton from the South, but against their own operations in United States Stocks, &c., here. The sight rate gave way to 109⅞@110 ₱ cent. The leading 60 days' drawers are quoted at 109⅜@109⅝ ₱ cent. The receipts of Cotton at the Southern ports this week are large. Thus far they point to an aggregate of 45,000 or 46,000 bales, as against 38,800 bales last week. The sales of Gold today were at 114⅝@115@114⅝@114⅞ ₱ cent. At noon the following offers were made for $1,000,000 Gold to the Treasury Office. The accepted offers are also annexed:

OFFERS TO BUY GOLD.

Marx & Co.
50,000..........114.75⅛
50,000..........114.72½
50,000..........114.67½
George H. Bend.
200,000..........114.70
G. D. Arthur & Co.
50,000..........114.68
50,000..........114.50
J. B. Summerfield & Co.
20,000..........114.78
50,000..........114.76
5,000..........114.75
20,000..........114.65
5,000..........114.62½
20,000..........114.51
Duff & Tienken.
20,000..........114.62
20,000..........114.63
20,000..........114.65
20,000..........114.68
20,000..........114.71
J. A. Zerega & Co.
25,000..........114.63
25,000..........114.69
50,000..........114.75
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
20,000..........114.76
10,000..........114.70
10,000..........114.60
10,000..........114.50
Trevor & Colgate.
500,000..........114.70
500,000..........114.55
R. Baile.
25,000..........114.69
50,000..........114.70
25,000..........114.75
25,000..........114.78
25,000..........114.75
25,000..........114.76
25,000..........114.77
E. O. Read.
100,000..........114.55
J. F. Underhill & Co.
20,000..........114.38
80,000..........114.51
100,000..........114.60
100,000..........114.67
100,000..........114.71

P. Handey.
10,000..........114.70
G. C. Magoun.
50,000..........114.79
50,000..........114.71
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
25,000..........114.63
25,000..........114.51
50,000..........114.66
25,000..........114.75
25,000..........114.64
H. K. Thurber & Co.
5,000..........114.70
5,000..........114.75
S. D. Davis.
10,000..........114.52
10,000..........114.53
Leland, Bros. & Co.
25,000..........114.51
Caldwell & Co.
100,000..........114.50
W. T. Hatch & Son.
10,000..........114.63
10,000..........114.55
20,000..........114.50
10,000..........114.45
10,000..........114.40
5,000..........114.00⅝
10,000..........114.00½
25,000..........114.00
De Coppet & Tiers.
20,000..........114.68
J. Molter.
10,000..........114.62
10,000..........114.63
10,000..........114.64
10,000..........114.65
10,000..........114.66
10,000..........114.67
10,000..........114.68
10,000..........114.69
10,000..........114.70
10,000..........114.71
Schafer Bros.
100,000..........114.70
Robinson, Cox & Co.
50,000..........114.76
50,000..........114.73
$3,358,000

ACCEPTED OFFERS FOR GOLD.

G. C. Magoun.
$50,000..........114.79
50,000..........114.71
J. B. Summerfield & Co.
20,000..........114.78
50,000..........114.76
5,000..........114.70
Robinson, Cox & Co.
50,000..........114.76
50,000..........114.76
John A. Zerega & Co.
50,000..........114.75
Marx & Co.
50,000..........114.75⅛
50,000..........114.72½
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
25,000..........114.75
J. F. Underhill & Co.
100,000..........114.71
Duff & Tienken.
20,000..........114.71
J. Molter.
10,000..........114.71
8,000..........114.70

R. Baile.
$25,000..........114.77
25,000..........114.76
25,000..........114.75
25,000..........114.78
25,000..........114.75
15,500..........114.70
Trevor & Colgate.
152,500..........114.70
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
3,000..........114.70
20,000..........114.76
Schafer Bros.
30,500..........114.70
Geo. H. Bend.
61,000..........114.70
H. K. Thurber & Co.
5,000..........114.75
1,500..........114.70
Parker Handy.
3,000..........114.70
$1,000,000

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were ⅛ ₱ cent. weaker than yesterday, in sympathy with Gold and Exchange. The business done was not large until the Second Board at 2½ P. M., when large transactions occurred in the 5-20s of 1867 at 114⅜@114⅛ ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds were weaker on new Tennessees, but otherwise steady. The Railway market continued, as at the close of the speculation yesterday, much unsettled. The fight today between the bearish interest and the speculators for a rise was more equal than usual of late. The *short* sellers show more confidence in the prospect of a falling market, and are putting out their contracts accordingly. At the same time the combinations in the opposite direction on several of the Western Stocks are understood to be powerful, both in means and nerve, and they seem to be backed by a strong demand for the Vanderbilt New-York Stocks.

The offerings of Money to the leading Brokers continue large at 4@5 ₱ cent., and 6 ₱ cent. is rather an exceptional rate on loans on call upon Stocks.

In the Afternoon, after the late Boards of the Stock Exchange broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 18.

	Tuesday.	Wed.
United States 10-40s..........	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862..........	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867..........	114⅜	114⅛
American Gold Coin..........	114⅞	114⅝
Bills on London, 60 days..........	109⅝	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee..........	56¾	54⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson..........	101⅜	102⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates.	97½	97⅜
Reading Railroad..........	104⅜	105¼
Chicago and Rock Island..........	120¾	121¼
North-western Common..........	81½	81⅝
North-western Preferred..........	90⅜	90¼
Pacific Mail Company..........	38⅜	38¼
St. Paul Preferred..........	81½	81
St. Paul Common..........	66¾	66⅜
Lake Shore..........	98⅜	98⅝
Ohio and Mississippi..........	38⅝	38⅝
New-Jersey Central..........	109⅜	109½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 18.

General balance yesterday..........	$82,369,462 58
Gold receipts..........	444,463 48
Gold payments..........	278,558 91
Gold balance..........	77,188,953 96
Currency receipts..........	176,797 37
Currency payments..........	158,154 92
Currency balance..........	4,142,150 08
General balance..........	81,448,127 76
Customs..........	424,000 00
May interest paid..........	235,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....	117	5-20 reg., n. 1., 1865....	113⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881....	117	5-20 coup., n. 1., 1865....	114
5-20 reg., 1862..........	111⅝	5-20 reg., 1867..........	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1862..........	112⅜	5-20 coup., 1867..........	114⅜
5-20 reg., 1864..........	111⅝	5-20 coup., 1868..........	114⅝
5-20 coup., 1864..........	111⅝	10-40 registered..........	107¼
5-20 reg., 1865..........	111⅝	10-40 coupon..........	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1865..........	111⅝	6s Currency..........	112⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex cou..	60¾	Illinois cou. 6s, '77....	100
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	55⅛	Illinois cou. 6s, '79....	100
Georgia 7s, new bs....	95	Illinois War Loan....	100
N. Carolina 6s, new bs	24¼	Indiana 5 ₱ cent......	99
S. Carolina 6s..........	93	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '73	95
S. Carolina 6s, new bs.	84⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
S. Carolina 6s, Ap. & O.	82	Michigan 7 ₱ cent., '78	99
Missouri 6s..........	94	Michigan 7s, War Ln.	100
Missouri 6s, H. & St. J. I	93⅛	N. Y. reg. Bounty L..	110⅛
Louisiana 6s..........	75⅛	N. Y. cou. Bounty L..	110⅝
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	74	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70.	104
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	105
Connecticut 6s..........	101⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	105
Rhode Island 6s..........	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	105⅛
Alabama 8s..........	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	105⅛
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is	76	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	108
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75....	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	108
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81....	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	101
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86....	104	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	100
Kentucky 6s..........	95	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.	100
Illinois Can. bs., '70....	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	90	Gt. West. 1st, '68......	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	88	Gt. West. 1st, '88......	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Gt. West. 2d, '93......	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90...	82
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79....	94	Gal. & Chic. Ext......	99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83....	88	Chic. & R. I. 1st......	105
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80...	84	Chic., R. I. & Pac......	98
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88...	82	Morris & Essex 1st....	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F......	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	104⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds..	102⅛
Harlem 1st..........	100⅜	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	104⅛
Har. Conv. M. & S. F.	95	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..	99
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82....	120⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d..	93⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d....	95⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d......	96
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 3d......	92⅛
Pac. R 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Chic. & Alton S. F....	97
Cen. Pac. Bonds..........	93⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc......	91
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	86	Ohio & Miss. 1st......	99⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st......	96⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd..	98
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref..	85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st....	95
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	76	Penn. R. R. Bonds....	93
Chic. & N. W. S. F....	87	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs..	89⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....	105⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st......	95⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	93
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv..	89⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st......	94⅛
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts..	105	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87⅛
Lack. & West. Bonds.	97⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st......	92⅛
Del., L. & West. 1st....	97⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st....	82⅛
Del., L. & West. 2d....	97⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d......	78
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext..	94	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d..........	84⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs..	77⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........	143	Shoe and Leather.....	168
Manhattan..........	144	Corn Exchange......	128
Merchants'..........	125	Continental..........	97⅛
Mechanics..........	138	Commonwealth......	115
Union..........	130	Importers' & Trad'rs'.	155
America..........	148	Park..........	167
City..........	215	Manuf'rs' & Merch..	100
Phenix..........	109	Central National....	112
Tradesmen's..........	152	Ninth National......	111
Greenwich..........	215	Tenth National......	127
Mechanics' & Trad'rs'.	125	Oriental..........	135
National..........	116	Gold Exchange......	60
Merchants' Exch......	102	Bank. & Brokers' Ass.	106
Seventh Ward..........	108	Del. & Hudson Canal.	121
State of New-York....	108	Pennsylvania Coal....	225
Commerce..........	127	Canton Co., Balti'ore.	70⅛
Mechanics' Bk'g Ass.	124	Western Union Tel...	32⅛
Ocean..........	85	Quicksilver Mining..	9
Mercantile..........	125	Quicksilver Preferred	14⅛
American Exchange..	111	Mariposa Mining....	7
Chatham..........	170	Mariposa Preferred....	17⅛
Bank of the Repub....	118	Mariposa Trustee Cer	47⅛
Bank of North Am....	105⅛	Boston Water Power.	17
Hanover..........	108⅛	Adams Express......	66
Irving..........	116	Wells, Fargo Express	15
Metropolitan..........	140	Wells, Fargo Ex. Scrip	3⅛
Citizens..........	130	American Express....	41⅛
East River..........	111⅛	United States Expr...	45⅛
Market..........	125	Merchants' Union Ex	10⅛
Nassau..........	104	Pacific Mail..........	38⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old..........	101	101¼
City 6s, New..........	102¾	102⅞
Camden and Amboy..........	120	120¼
Pennsylvania Central..........	112¾	113
Reading..........	104⅜	104⅝
Lehigh Valley..........	56⅞	57
Catawissa Preferred..........	36	36½
Philadelphia and Erie..........	29¼	29⅝
Northern Central..........	42½	44
Lehigh Navigation..........	33¼	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	93¾	94

A Mr. BOWLEY, of Paris, having advertised his firm pretty extensively by going before the House Committee of Ways and Means, at Washington, in regard to refunding the Public Debt, his example has been followed by Mr. R. W. HOWES, a Wall-street Broker, who appeared at Washington this morning to direct the Secretary of the Treasury in the way to early Specie payments. Both gentlemen might have spared themselves the time and expense of their Washington visit, so far as the public and the Secretary of the Treasury are concerned. But they are smart, nevertheless. They have secured a gratuitous notoriety.

The first Board of Managers of the Mutual Gas Company of this City, organized under an act of the Legislature of New-York, with a capital of $5,000,000, of which 50 ₱ cent. is called up, is composed of Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Hoy, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., William H. Vanderbilt, C. K. Garrison, William M. Tweed, Joseph Seligman, George Opdyke, R. B. Connolly, A. V. Stout and P. B. Sweeny. Mr. John Hoy is made President of the Company.

The Annual Meeting of the New-York and Harlem Railway Company took place yesterday, at the office of the Company, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, when Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. Vanderbilt, Jr., W. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clark, A. B. Bayliss, I. H. Banker, Joseph Hasker, W. C. Wetmore, Oliver Charlick, J. B. Dutcher, W. A. Kissam, C. M. Merserole were made Directors for the ensuing twelve months. A half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₱ cent. on the stock of the Company was declared; making 8 ₱ cent. net cash, as paid out to the Stockholders on the business of the fiscal year of the Company, as against 11½ ₱ cent. net actually earned.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says:

"There is little change in the anthracite coal trade since our last weekly report. Nearly all the mines in the Schuylkill coal region are idle, and, judging from the tone and temper of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the operators on Thursday, at Pottsville, a resumption of mining is as far removed as ever. The operators declare that the price of coal in the market will not warrant any advance of wages on what they have heretofore offered. The difference in dispute is 50 cents ₱ ton. By the suspension the region is losing largely, the carrying companies suffer as severely, and many of the men and their families are reduced to extreme want. The Reading Railroad officers having stood aloof from the quarrel between operators and miners, may with much propriety, and, it is hoped, effectually, interpose as mediators, and bring about an early adjustment of differences, by which all parties, consumers included, are now suffering. It is hoped they will think of it seriously, and that the parties in difference will receive their interposition favorably. The demand for coal continues slack, and prices at the principal centres are 25c.@50c. ₱ ton lower than a week ago. The Lehigh and Wyoming regions are now keeping up a full supply. The Reading Railroad Company brought down all kinds for the week ending on the 12th inst., 85,498 tons, against 47,364 tons in the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1, 1,176,133 tons, against 1,434,499 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 258,366 tons. The total product of all the anthracite, semi-anthracite and bituminous coal regions for the week, as far as reported by the several carrying companies, is 384,860 tons, against 377,080 tons the previous week—an increase of 6,763 tons—and for the fiscal year, 5,126,259 tons, against 5,162,129 tons to the same dates last year, showing a decrease of 35,871 tons. In the above aggregates of coal produced last week there is included 320,496 tons of anthracite, 11,705 tons of semi-anthracite, and 52,659 tons of bituminous. There are so few sales at Port Richmond that we have little, if anything, to report in either coal prices or freight charges. On the line of the Reading Railroad and for city trade, prices are maintained."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ NOTICE TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS AND OTHERS.

The latest official issue of the LONDON DIRECTORY may always be consulted at the offices of BOWEN & STONE, Advertising Agents, No. 5 Beekman-st.

The contents of this mammoth edition of nearly 3,000 pages, embrace the following classified data: Official, Banking, Commercial, Streets, Trades, Law, Court, Parliamentary, Postal, Clerical, Conveyance, Assurance, Manufacturing Companies, &c., &c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 18, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks..........	20	Hides, No..........	150
Cotton, bales..........	3,838	Leather, sides..........	7,006
Copper, bbls..........	14	Resin, bbls..........	188
Eggs, bbls..........	2,477	Cut-meats, pks..........	531
Flour, bbls..........	18,147	Stearine, tcs..........	142
Corn-meal, bbls..........	80	Butter, pks..........	4,004
Wheat, bushels..........	31,228	Cheese, boxes..........	1,292
Corn, bushels..........	5,200	Tallow, pks..........	28
Oats, bushels..........	15,424	Oil-cake, pks..........	289
Rye, bushels..........	11,630	Pea-nuts, bags..........	142
Malt, bushels..........	12,000	Rice, pks..........	195
Barley, bushels..........	13,002	Starch, boxes..........	1,200
Beans, bushels..........	60	Tobacco, hhds..........	300
Peas, bushels..........	1,758	Tobacco, bxs. & cs....	1,076
Hemp, bales..........	110	Whisky, bbls..........	947
Hops, bales..........	92	Wool, bales..........	171

The export clearances since our last reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—10 bbls. Hair Restorer, 96 bales Furs, 70 tcs. Beef, 38 cases Sewing-machines, 3,349 bales Cotton, 23 boxes Clocks, 166 hhds. Tallow. 200 boxes Starch.

By the steamer *Tarifa*, for Liverpool—7,500 bushels Wheat, 147 bales Cotton, 1,084 boxes Cheese.

By the ship *Trimountain*, for Liverpool—482 bales Cotton, 22,954 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Pork, 115 pks. Perfumery, 102 pks. Drugs, 400 tons Bar-wood, 1,393 bbls. Tar. 13,598 lbs. Tallow.

By the steamer *Scotia*, for Liverpool—952 bales Cotton, 5 bales Furs, 67,160 lbs. Cheese, 51,846 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 3 bbls. Beef.

By the bark *Adelheid & Bertha*, for Sligo—22,255 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Loofald*, for Waterford—35,616 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Urda*, for Elsinore—2,476 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Fanny*, for Sodertelye—2,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue salable and firm at from $6 25@$7 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been quoted steady for all kinds, but no important transactions have been reported. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 16¼c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@19c.; [illegible] bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, [illegible] 16½c.; Singapore, 16c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold. An auction sale of Santos is announced for Thursday at noon.

COTTON—Has been quiet but steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,785 bales, including 1,001 bales to shippers, 567 bales to spinners and 217 bales to speculators. Also, 4,000 bales for forward delivery, including 700 bales basis Low Middling, for May, 21⅝c.@22c.; 550 bales basis Low Middling, for June, 21⅝c.@21 13-16c.; 1,350 bales basis Low Middling, for July, 21⅝c.@22c.; 200 bales basis Low Middling, for August, 21⅝c.@21⅞c.; 400 bales basis Low Middling, for October, 19¾c.; 700 bales basis Low Middling, seller 90 days, 21¼c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	18¾	19	19¼	19¼
Good Ordinary..........	21	21¼	21½	21½
Low Middling..........	22¼	22½	22¾	23
Middling..........	23	23¼	23½	23¾
Good Middling..........	24¼	24½	24¾	25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week..........	11,358
Receipts last week..........	13,160
Receipts the preceding week..........	15,789
Receipts since Sept. 1..........	537,468
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870..........	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869..........	635,730
Export clearances since our last..........	4,930
Exports since Sept. 1..........	362,800
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870..........	338,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869..........	328,479
Estimated stock here..........	47,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—The offerings of State and Western Flour have been on a more liberal scale, and prices have favored buyers, but the demand has been quite limited for both shipment and home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$4 95; inferior to good Extra State at $5@$5 25; good to choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 85; and poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 05@$5 35 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western..........	$4 75@$4 95
Extra State..........	5 00@ 5 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c..........	4 90@ 7 65
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands....	5 05@ 5 35
Extra Ohio trade and Family brands..........	5 40@ 7 75
Extra City, shipping..........	5 10@ 6 25
Extra Genesee..........	5 90@ 7 75
Poor to fancy extra Missouri..........	5 75@ 9 75

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at about former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5@$6 85 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and $6 85@$10 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good demand at $4 40@$5 85 for Inferior to Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn-meal is quiet at $5 25@$5 60 for Western; $5@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market shows decidedly less firmness, particularly for other than choice lots of Amber Winter, and No. 2 Spring, which have been in most request, mainly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 58; Red and Amber Western at $1 29@$1 31, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 29@$1 30 in store; No. 1 Spring, a small lot on private terms; No. 2 Spring at $1 15@$1 22, delivered, the latter rate for extra Choice; No. 3 Spring at $1 12, afloat; Rejected Spring, $1 04@$1 05; White Genesee, $1 65@$1 87; Amber State, $1 32, and Amber Canada, in bond, $1 32 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less sought after at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 15 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 05@$1 12 for poor to very choice New Mixed Western; $1 13@$1 15 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; 97c.@$1 03 for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive at $1 05@$1 08 for Jersey and Western, and $1 08@$1 12 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in fair demand at somewhat firmer rates; sales have been reported of 17,000 bushels, including Canada West at 95¼c.@97c., and State at 74c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been very dull at from 80c.@$1 as the extremes. Oats have been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 33,500 bushels, at 63¼c.@64c. for Mixed Western, in store; 63c.@70½c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 70c.@71c. for State, ₱ bushel. Of Canada Peas, 1,500 bushels, in bond, were reported sold at 95c. ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 30,454 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 35,616 bushels Wheat for Waterford, and 22,255 bushels Wheat for Sligo.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been mainly for Bags, of which 1,000 bales have been sold at 14⅝c.@15c., gold, in bond, showing a firmer market. Of Bagging 800 rolls Domestic were disposed of at 30c., currency.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in good demand at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at 60c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lb.

HEMP—Jute has been in good request and held firmly; sales, 2,500 bales, part to arrive, at 6c.@6¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Continue in slack demand at our quotations, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 16c.@22c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c., ₱ lb. Receipts today, 92 bales; exports, — bales.

LUMBER—The Albany *Argus* says that the "receipts of coarse Lumber by the Champlain Canal, and some new and old stock by the Erie Canal, have imparted more tone to the market. This has been furthered by the attendance of several parties from below, who have held back until stock showed a somewhat better assortment than it has presented for the last week or two. The market, however, is still lightly stocked with coarse Lumber, and is almost bare of Pine Boards. With the receipts in prospect by the Erie and Champlain Canals, we may look for an active trade during the ensuing week. Prices are steady. Freights to New-York, ₱ M, $1 50; to Bridgeport and New-Haven, $2 25; to Norwich and Middletown, $2 50; to Hartford and Providence, $3 00; to Boston, Soft Wood, $4; to Boston, Hard Wood, $5. The current quotations at the yards are: Pine, clear, ₱ M., $55@$58; Pine, fourths, ₱ M., $50@$53; Pine, selects, ₱ M., $45@$48; Pine, good box, ₱ M., $22@$26; Pine, common box, ₱ M., $18@$21; Pine, clap-board, strips, ₱ M., $55@$58; Pine, 10-inch plank, each, 38c.@42c.; Pine, 10-inch plank, culls, each, 25c.@27c.; Pine, 10-inch boards, each, 28c.@31c.; Pine, 10-inch boards, culls, each, 20c.@22c.; Pine, 10-inch boards, 16 ft., ₱ M., $28@$30; Pine, 12-inch boards, 16 ft., ₱ M., $30@$32; Pine, 12-inch boards, 13 ft., ₱ M., $28@$30; Pine, 1¼-inch siding, ₱ M., $30@$35; Pine, 1¼-inch siding, select, ₱ M., $40@$45; Pine, 1¼ inch siding, common, ₱ M., $20@$22; Pine, 1 inch siding, ₱ M., $27@$34; Pine, 1 inch siding, selected, ₱ M., $38@$43; Pine, 1 inch siding, common, ₱ M., $20@$22; Spruce, boards, each, 20c.@22c.; Spruce, plank, 1¼ inch each, 25c.@28c.; Spruce, plank, 2 inch, each, 38c.@42c.; Spruce, wall strips, 2x4, each, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, boards, each, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, joist, 4x6, each, 40c.@42c.; Hemlock, joist, 3x4, each, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, wall strips, 2x4, each, 15c.; Hemlock, 2 inch, each, 34c.@38c.; Black Walnut, good, ₱ M., $75@$80; Black Walnut, ⅝ inch, ₱ M., $75; Sycamore, 1 inch, ₱ M., $38@$40; Sycamore, ⅝ inch, ₱ M., $33@$35; White Wood, chair plank, ₱ M., $68@$70; White Wood, 1 inch and thick, ₱ M., $35@$40; White Wood, ⅝ inch, ₱ M., $30@$35; Ash, good, ₱ M., $40@$45; Ash, second quality, ₱ M, $25@$30; Oak, good, ₱ M, $40; Oak, second quality, ₱ M, $25@$30; Cherry, good, ₱ M, $60@$65; Cherry, common, ₱ M, $25@$35; Birch, ₱ M, $20@$25; Beach, ₱ M, $20@$25; Basswood, ₱ M, $22@$25; Hickory, ₱ M, $40@$45; Maple, ₱ M, $20@$25; Chestnut, ₱ M, [illegible]; Shingles, shaved pine, ₱ M., [illegible]; Shingles, shaved pine, second quality, ₱ M., [illegible]; Shingles, extra sawed pine, ₱ M., [illegible]; Shingles, clear sawed pine, ₱ M., [illegible]; Shingles, cedar, XXX, ₱ M., [illegible]; Shingles, cedar, mixed, ₱ M., [illegible]; Shingles, hemlock, ₱ M., [illegible]; Lath, hemlock, ₱ M., [illegible]; Lath, spruce and pine, ₱ M., [illegible]."

MOLASSES—Prices have been maintained on a moderate trade. Sales, 420 hhds. and 50 tcs. Clayed Cuba on private terms; 60 hhds. Barbadoes at 50c.; and 75 hhds. Porto Rico at 46c.@55c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@68c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 30c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed..	22c.@29c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed..........	22c.@28c.	30c.@32c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades..........	—@—	30c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades..........	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico..........	—@—	40c.@68c.
English Islands..........	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans..........	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steady, but quiet, on the basis of $2 07½@2 10 for Strained ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 188 bbls. Tar has been dull and heavy; exports, 1,393 bbls. Crude Turpentine neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in rather limited demand, mainly at 40c.@40½c. for merchantable ₱ gallon; sales, 225 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 40c.@42c. ₱ gallon; Crude, nominally, at $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Resin, $2 05@$7 ₱ 280lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $1 95@$2 12½; Pitch, $2@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet and depressed, closing heavily at about 15c. in bulk, and 19¾c.@19⅞c. in shipping order, with sales reported early in the day of a cargo for export at the higher rate. At the Creek, prices of Crude were quoted off about 10c. ₱ bbl., on a dull market. The export clearances hence have been 2,000 bbls. Refined oil has been offered freely at a shade lower prices, leading to further extensive transactions, for both prompt and forward delivery, the market closing with more steadiness. Sales have been reported here of 7,500 bbls. Standard White, for May, various deliveries, within the month, at 27c.; 2,000 bbls. do., June, at 27⅛c.; 3,000 bbls. do., July, at 27⅜c.; 4,000 bbls. do., August, at 27⅝c., and 3,000 bbls. do June, July and August, at 27⅜c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. do., May, at 26⅝c.@27c., closing at 27c.; 1,000 bbls. do., June, at 27⅛c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., June and July, part at 27⅛c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, — bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,476 bbls. for Elsinore. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair request at from 32⅛c.@33⅛c., ₱ gallon. Sales, 18,500 cases within the range. Naphtha continues quiet, since our last, at 10c., in shipping order, and 5c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The market for all kinds of Pork has been quite dull and heavy since our last. Holders have been more eager to sell, and prices have been much depressed and quite irregular. There has been only a limited call noted, chiefly for Mess, at the current quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at $29 75@$30, chiefly at $30, for New Mess; $29 50 for Thin Mess; $26 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. New Mess, seller three months, at $29 50 ₱ ton. For sellers' options, next three months, New Mess was available at $29 75 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been in lively demand at full prices. Sales have been reported of 550 pks. at 11⅛c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 15¾c.@17⅛c. for Hams, and 19c. for do., in tight tcs. ₱ lb. Bacon continues dull at about 14c.@14½c. for Cumberland ₱ lb. Sales 50 boxes. Lard has been in better supply and quoted a shade cheaper, on a limited business. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 15c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15⅞c.@16c., for City, and 16¼c.@16⅝ for fair to choice Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 1,250 tcs. Prime Western Steam, for forward delivery, including seller May, at 16¼c.@16⅜c.; seller May to July, at 16⅜c., ₱ lb., closing heavily. Beef continues in fair demand at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 225 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$15 50 for Plain Mess, $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in demand at $25@$27 for Prime Mess, and $30@$31 for Indian Mess, and $14 50@$15 25 for Old Prime Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 550 tcs. Beef Hams have been scarce and quiet at $30@$34 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 60 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 20c.@38c., ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 4,004 pks. Cheese has been in less request at from 8c.@18c. as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 1,292 boxes.

SEED—Calcutta Linseed has been in active demand at buoyant prices; sales, 7,524 bags at $2 20, gold, and about 2,500 bags at $2 19, gold, ₱ bushel, from store.

SUGARS—A fair inquiry prevailed for Raw at a shade stronger prices. Sales, 1,500 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 8⅞c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9⅜c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9⅛c.@9¾c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅛c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9⅜c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand, ranging from 11⅛c.@12⅛c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 82,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 32,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@17c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅛c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been depressed and lower; sales of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at $1 02@$1 03, for Western and [illegible] bound Western and State pks., ₱ gallon; receipts, 947 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been dull and heavy in nearly all lines. For Liverpool there were taken 1,000 bales Cotton, part by sail, at 5-32d.@3-16d., but mainly by steam at ¼d.@⅜d.; 1,500 bushels Peas at 4d. ₱ bushel, 300 tcs. Beef at 2s. ₱ tierce, 600 boxes Cheese at 25s., and 10 tons Wood at 15s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 4¾d. ₱ bushel. For Havre, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at equal to 15c., gold, ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders a British brig, with 1,200 bbls. petroleum, on private terms. Other Petroleum charters, in negotiation, were not closed up to a late hour.

DRY GOODS.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
No. 19 5th-av.,
in consequence of her REMOVAL on the 1st of JULY, is offering
THE BALANCE OF HER STOCK
of
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS
and
WALKING SUITS
at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
She has on hand a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
of
BLACK SILK MANTLES and WALKING SUITS,
as well as COLORED COSTUMES, in
GREAT VARIETY OF MATERIAL.
DRESS-MAKING in all its BRANCHES.

FEET-COVERING
FOR ALL WHO WANT
GOOD ARTICLES AT MODERATE PRICES,
CAN BE FOUND AT
CANTRELL'S
(Late of Broadway,)
No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

MILLINERY.

BINNS' NEW MILLINERY—THIS DAY, Straw Hats, Flowers and Real Lace Bonnets. Also, Real Lace Hats, $15, worth $30. BINNS' Millinery. Remember, No. 647 Broadway, three doors above Bleecker-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS.
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 16, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M., June 16, 1870, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department with one thousand three hundred and eleven (1,311) bushels of corn, best quality, fifty-six pounds to the bushel; twenty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-three (21,593) bushels oats, best quality, thirty-two pounds to the bushel; nine hundred and eight thousand two hundred and seventy (908,270) pounds good merchantable timothy hay, four hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and twelve (435,312) pounds straw of the best quality, and three thousand (3,000) pounds bran, best quality, the whole to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be desired by the Quartermaster's Department during the year ending June 30, 1871, to be delivered at the following-named posts:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—318 bushels oats, 6,000 pounds hay, 63,000 pounds straw. Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—137 bushels oats, 5,110 pounds hay, and 6,000 pounds straw. Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—536 bushels corn, 388 bushels oats, 60,000 pounds hay, 50,600 pounds straw, and 3,000 pounds bran. Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—71 bushels corn, 1,038 bushels oats, 45,990 pounds hay, and 27,888 pounds straw.

Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—1,095 bushels oats, 40,880 pounds hay, and 20,800 pounds straw. Willetts' Point, New-York Harbor—704 bushels corn, 1,612 bushels oats, 137,970 pounds hay, and 46,388 pounds straw. Fort Trumbull, Conn.—1,126 bushels oats, 40,000 pounds hay, and 20,000 pounds straw. Fort Adams, R. I.—15,330 bushels oats, 572,320 pounds hay, and 191,088 pounds straw. Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—1,348 pounds straw.

The corn and oats must be entirely free from dust or other impurities, and put up in good and substantial sacks, securely sewed to prevent wasting; and the hay and straw must be put up in bales free from surplus wood or other foreign matter.

These supplies must be delivered at the wharves of the respective posts, and payment will be made according to the weights, as certified to by the Post Quartermasters at the places of delivery. Bidders must state separately the prices at which they will deliver the corn, oats, hay, straw, and bran, herein called for, at each of the places. The prices of the sacks necessary for the corn, oats and bran, must also be stated separately.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid shall be accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the forage and straw herein called for at any one or more of the posts.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, of whom any other information can be obtained.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Asst. Quartermaster General U. S. A.
WM. T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. First Quartermaster's District.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 5, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M., 28th of May, 1870, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

All of the castings must be sound, smooth, and straight, cast true, and free from flaws or defects of any kind, and of the best quality of pig-metal, and of the number and weights shown by the schedules and drawings. Castings must not weigh less than the schedule weight, and no surplus weight will be paid for, nor will any castings of less section, or varying in any respect from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.

All bearings of columns, bases, plates, &c., must be planed or turned perfectly true, all bolt-holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.

The beams and girders must be of the manufacture of the Wadsworth, Phœnix or Pittsburg Union Iron Works, Cooper & Hewitt, or of other American manufacture equal thereto, and must be of the sizes and weights called for in the schedules, and be the best wrought-iron; they will be straight and sound, in all respects of first quality.

All beams set on brick-work must rest on cast-iron bed-plates of the dimensions and numbers required by the specifications and schedules.

All necessary bolts, wedges, ties, angle-irons, anchors, sheet-lead or other materials necessary to put the work together in the best manner and anchor it to the stone or brick walls will be furnished by the contractor, who will put the entire work together and in place, to the complete satisfaction of the Superintendent, and as required by him.

The girders will be put together with bolts and steel wedges, as shown by drawings, and they, together with all beams and castings, will be tested by the Superintendent, and if found defective in any particular, will be rejected.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines, in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required; scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings and beams, which will include the wedges, bolts, angle-irons, clamps, ties, anchors, or other metal work necessary to fit and put the work in place, whether mentioned in drawings or schedules or not.

The work must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within three months after date of written notice to commence the work.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The schedules will be used in identifying the material and making the payments, which will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000,) dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 12, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 P. M., June 13, 1870, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department with four hundred and fifty-two (452) cords of merchantable hard wood, one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubit feet to the cord; four thousand nine hundred and thirty-four (4,934) tons of anthracite coal, best quality, egg, stove and nut sizes, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton; and ten thousand four hundred (10,400) pounds of bituminous coal; the whole to be delivered at the places hereinafter named, at such times as the Quartermaster's Department may desire prior to Nov. 15, 1870, at which time the deliveries must be completed, viz:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—40 cords wood, 250 tons stove and 800 tons egg coal.

Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—50 cords wood, 106 tons egg coal, and 2,400 pounds bituminous coal.

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—150 cords wood, 398 tons stove, and 357 tons egg coal.

Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—[illegible] tons stove and 178 tons egg coal.

Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—554 tons egg coal.

Willet's Point, New-York Harbor—31 cords wood, 176 tons stove and 400 tons egg coal, and 8,000 pounds bituminous coal.

Fort Adams, R. I.—51 cords wood, 361 tons stove, 361 tons egg and 361 tons nut coal.

Fort Trumbull, Conn.—100 cords wood, 104 tons stove, 104 tons egg and 104 tons nut coal.

Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—187 tons egg coal.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharves and the coal in the yards or places provided for their reception at the respective posts, and the trimming must be done by the contractors.

Payments will be made in New-York City according to the weights or measurements certified to by the Quartermasters at the places of delivery. Bidders must state separately the prices at which they will deliver the wood and coal called for, or either of them, at each of the posts.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful execution of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for one or more of the posts.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post as may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Wood and Coal," (or either of them, as the case may be,) and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for further information.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Ass't. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
WILLIAM T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and Ass't.-Quartermaster, U. S. A.
C. Q. M. First Quartermaster's District.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 13, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office, until 12 M., June 13, 1870, for the construction of a stable-building, with wagon-shed, 51x24 feet, at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and the following other work, at the same place, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in this office, viz.:

Renewal of the windows and roof of the officers' quarters.

Renewal of the roof of the building occupied as offices of the Commanding Officer and Adjutant, and lathing and plastering the ceilings of the guard-house.

Erection of ventilators on the hospital.

Erection of ventilators on the soldiers' barracks.

Bids must state separately, in detail, the cost of the work to be done on each building.

The plans and specifications can be seen at this office and at the office of the Post Quarter-master at Fort Trumbull, where all further information can be obtained.

The work must be completed in sixty (60) days after acceptance of bid, and payment will be made in New-York City, on the certificate of the proper officer of the Quartermaster's Department, on the completion of the work.

The Government reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the same.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for building Stable and Repairs at Fort Trumbull, Conn.," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Depart. of the East.
WM. T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
C. Q. M. First Quartermaster District.

IRON WORKS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870.
JULIETTE RAYMOND, E. D. MORGAN, } Administrators.
ja27-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, No. 80 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870.
CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix.
EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor.
f10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869.
AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAINT ROSE REYNAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870.
JEAN PIERRE JULES REYNAL, Executor.
mh17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOD GIBSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at the store of Wood Gibson, Jr., No. 793 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870.
JAMES BLAKLEY, Executor.
mh17-law6mTh*

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st, near Court-st.
IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera.) Characters by Miss Kellogg, Mme. Gazzaniga, and Messrs. Fossati, Petrilli and Brignoli.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner of 23d-st.
FOX VS. GOOSE, and LOST ASHORE. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCERS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wyndham, Fisher, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss K. Mestayer.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
PLOT AND PASSION. Leading character by Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LION OF NUBIA, and VETERAN OF THE OLD GUARD.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
SINGING FESTIVAL OF THE ORPHEON FREE SCHOOLS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, corner 35th-st.
GRAND FULL-DRESS CONCERT AND HOP.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The vote on the Plebiscitum was officially announced in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, and was received by cries of "*Vive l'Empereur*" from the "Right" and both "Centers." JULES SIMON, after vainly endeavoring to secure a hearing, submitted an interpellation on the manner of conducting the election....The *Marseillaise* was seized again yesterday, under the recent judgment of the Court. The editor announced that it will reappear on the 18th July, and that M. ROCHEFORT will employ the interval in writing a history of the "Last Empire." The editors and publishers of the *Réveil* and the *Rappel* have again been fined and imprisoned.... The condemned participants in the riots, are subjected to terms of imprisonment, varying from ten days to two months....The French Bishops in Rome have instructed their clergy to chant a *Te Deum* for the result of the *plebiscite*. There was no session of the Ecumenical Council on Sunday or Monday. The Archbishop of Paris was expected to speak against the proposed dogma on Tuesday. Papal troops have been sent to the Italian frontier to prevent a party of Italian insurgents from entering the Papal States with arms....A Vienna dispatch brings a report that the Austrian and Hungarian Prime Ministers have agreed to forbid the promulgation of any decree of the Ecumenical Council declaring the infallibility of the Pope....The *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday declares the facts sustain the most unfavorable estimate of Capt. EYRE's conduct in the *Oneida* disaster. The Board of Trade have refused to reverse the judgment in the case....The third race between the *Sappho* and the *Cambria* was won by the former. While the London evening papers give the race to the *Sappho*, the English Associated Press report awards it to the *Cambria*, on account of allowance of time to be made by the *Sappho* for her greater size....Valuable statuary was removed from Christ Church, Oxford, in the night, recently, and burned into lime.

CONGRESS.

Scarcely anything was accomplished in the Senate yesterday. A few bills and resolutions were introduced, and then the Fifteenth Amendment bills—that from the House and the Senate bill—were discussed during the remainder of the day, without action. An evening session was held, at which, according to agreement, Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, delivered a long speech upon the "barbarism of polygamy and other crimes in Utah." The most important bill introduced is to facilitate the transmission of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise to and across this country. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking for the correspondence or papers relating to the passage of English or Canadian steamers through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

In the House a bill was introduced and passed, to allow discharged soldiers and sailors to enter quarter sections of land under the Homestead act in the alternate reserved sections along the line of railroads and other public works to which lands have been granted. During the morning hour the bill to revive our commerce was discussed; and afterward, up to the time of recess and during the evening, the Naval Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill was considerably changed, and just before the adjournment it was reported back to the House, and passed as amended. The most important change was in the annual pay of officers, which was fixed as follows: Admiral, $13,000; Vice-Admirals at sea, $9,000; on shore duty, $7,200; leave of absence or waiting orders, $6,000; when retired, ——; Rear-Admirals, $6,000, 4,500, $3,500, $6,000; Commodores, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,500; Captains, $4,000, $3,500, $2,625, $2,000; Commanders, $3,500, $3,000, $2,100, $1,800; Lieutenant-Commanders, $2,625, $2,500, $2,000, $1,700; Lieutenants, $2,250, $2,000, $1,500, $1,200; Masters, $2,000, $1,800, $1,500, $1,000; and Ensigns, $1,600, $1,500, $1200, $900. The House did not adjourn until a late hour.

GENERAL.

The Captain-General of Cuba has revoked his recent order requiring persons leaving for the United States to give security not to engage in conspiracy against the Spanish Government in Cuba.

A flouring-mill, a planing-mill and a lumber-yard were burned in Oshkosh, Wis., on the 17th, causing loss to the amount of $54,000.

The Mormon authorities at Salt Lake City, on Tuesday, during a recess of the Court held by Chief-Justice WILSON, closed the building against the Judge and the United States Marshal, and for some time refused to permit the Court to continue the sitting, but after a consultation gave up the hall to the Court.

The stockholders of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad Company, yesterday, ratified the lease of their road to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and voted to increase the stock to $3,000,000.

The break in the Erie Canal at Whitesboro is nearly repaired, and navigation will probably be resumed today.

A Toronto dispatch announces that the Canadian ships may pass through the Sault St. Marie Canal, with all their cargoes except munitions of war.

The Legislature of Newfoundland was prorogued on the 17th inst., when Lieut.-Gov. HILL expressed regret that that Province had refused to accept the condition of admission into the Dominion, and advised the colonists to seize the proffered hand and not grasp at some ideal perfection.

The smouldering hatred of JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, a Washington lawyer, for Ex-Judge FISHER, now District-Attorney of Washington, developed during the Judge's occupancy of a seat on the Washington Supreme Court Bench, burst into an assault with a walking-stick, yesterday, as Judge FISHER was passing into his office. The Judge "tripped up" the lawyer, and both rolled into the gutter. No serious injury was done to either combatant, and the interference of bystanders prevented a renewal of the fight.

The stockholders of the American and Colonial International Bridge Companies met yesterday at Buffalo and consolidated, electing C. J. BRYDGES, of Montreal, President.

The Illinois Central Railroad Depot, at Winona, Ill., with the freight and the principal block in the town, were burned on Tuesday night.

A Washington dispatch says the Spanish authorities in Cuba have ordered the release of the sisters CUDLIPP and Mrs. PRATT.

The Eight Hour League held a convention in Boston yesterday, before which addresses were made by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. W. H. CHANNING, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and Mrs. LIVERMORE.

A message was received, yesterday, in the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Memphis, from the Methodist Protestant Church Conference, in Baltimore, proposing co-operation. A committee of five was appointed to reply to the message.

ELIAKIM LITTELL, the founder and editor of *Littell's Living Age*, died on Tuesday, in Brookline, Mass., at the age of seventy-eight years.

A convention was held yesterday at the Cooper Institute by the United States Indian Commission and others interested in the problem of dealing with the tribes on our frontiers. Letters were read from several high officials, resolutions were adopted, and addresses were made by several gentlemen, among them Col. DOWNING, Chief of the Cherokee nation.

The Board of Education, last evening, received a report from the City Superintendent showing the average attendance in the public schools during April and July. A report was received from the Committee on By-laws, adverse to repealing the resolution forbidding corporal punishment in the schools. It was recommitted. A resolution to extend the Summer vacation one week was adopted.

SAMUEL BROWN, indicted for robbery in the first degree, and for grand larceny, yesterday pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions, and was sentenced by Recorder HACKETT to ten years in the State Prison. It appears that on the 3d of May he broke into the residence of JAMES J. GOODWIN, No. 32 West Twentieth-street, and stole silver table-ware and jewelry therefrom, the property being found in his possession when arrested.

The eleventh annual Commencement of Columbia College Law School took place at the Academy of Music last evening. Seventy-two graduates received their diplomas.

Congress a Source of Danger.

When Congress assembled, on the 6th of December, it seemed to be impressed with a sense of the necessity of prompt legislative action upon the questions before the country. It made many demonstrations of a hearty willingness to dispose of business, and for a short time it seemed probable that it was really in earnest. The financial, the manufacturing, the commercial and the agricultural energies of the whole country were depressed, and business enterprise of all kinds was eagerly waiting for the establishment of a permanent policy which could be made the basis of safe action in the future. The people were inclined to be hopeful and confiding. They had patiently waited for the final completion of the measures which the war had rendered necessary, and which the resistance of the Democratic Party had so long postponed; and they confidently looked to the Forty-first Congress to complete the work without further delay.

They believed, and with justice, that there were no longer any serious obstacles in the way, and that Congress could easily accomplish its work in time to allow the enterprise of the country to flow in its natural channels. With a controlling majority in both Houses, and with a political reputation almost unequaled, the Republican Party had what may be justly termed a splendid opportunity. It had only to address itself to the work before it with energy and wisdom, and to make a practical response to the wishes of the country, to attract to the party even greater strength than was displayed in the campaign of 1868. We are sorry to add that the result thus far has been little better than a general disappointment of the hopes which were indulged. For nearly six months Congress has trifled with the people, until there is danger that the party itself will be made to suffer for the dilatoriness of its representatives. Instead of adopting a wise and well-considered course of action, Congress has frittered away month after month of precious time in dreary and profitless debate; it has allowed itself to be diverted from the essential work before it to the consideration of a thousand paltry schemes of legislation; it has spent weeks upon a struggle between local interests over a tariff bill—a bill which ought not to have been introduced, and which there was never any prospect of passing from the beginning; it has paltered with an overwhelming popular demand for relief from excessive burdens of taxation, and has almost entirely failed to suggest any well-digested and symmetrical financial policy.

Meanwhile, the time has passed by for the inauguration of new enterprises for the current year; labor is sorely depressed; trade is paralyzed; capital is idle, and stagnation prevails in almost every branch of business. Those who are accustomed to feel the political pulse of the people detect unmistakable signs of dissatisfaction. There is grave danger that the Republican Party, six months ago strong and full of vigor, will find itself materially weakened by the inefficiency of Congress. It is unaccountable that our representatives do not see the mischief which must inevitably accrue from their do-nothing tactics. The people are fast losing patience, and, unless Congress makes haste to retrive its error, they will be likely to visit the remissness of Republican Legislatures upon the party itself.

In the interests, therefore, of all Republicans we appeal to the majority in Congress to address themselves diligently to the work in hand, and to make the only amends in their power for the neglect of the past. It is not yet too late to make some show of diligence and a business-like spirit, and thus to save the party from the mischievous results which otherwise will surely follow. We urge our representatives to be active in committee; to discourage unnecessary debate; to forego idle speech-making, and to lose no more precious time in dealing with the vast interests at stake! If this be done, faithfully and in a proper spirit, the people will yet sustain Congress in the approaching November elections; but if the remainder of the session is frittered away we frankly admit our misgivings as to the future.

Municipal Politics.

The public apathy about political affairs which exists in this City is undoubtedly caused in a great degree by the unwillingness of respectable men to fill Municipal offices. The Democrats, to do them justice, made an effort to put respectable names on their Aldermanic ticket; but the merchants and bankers whom they nominated, and in whose hands everybody acknowledges the Municipal interests would be perfectly safe, —at least as far as their power went,—refused to serve, and we were accordingly furnished with a second edition, made up of the same old party hacks from whose rule we have already suffered so much. The election was nothing but a repetition of the same unpleasant farce which has so long been forced upon the unwilling attention of the people.

Whether any great change in this state of things will ever occur, unless property is offered a representation in the City Government apart from numbers, is very doubtful. We can do a great deal in Constitutional Convention, but we cannot change human nature, and we are not likely ever to get any considerable number of honorable men to contend with unscrupulous foes on our behalf, when they can employ themselves much more profitably and agreeably in attending to their own business. There is apparently only one modification of the government of great cities by universal suffrage which yet remains to be tried, and which has any chance of success—and that is the bestowal of great powers on the Mayor, in conjunction with a salary adequate to so important a position. The discussion called forth by the passage of the present charter showed that the public mind, among men of all parties, leans strongly in this direction; and we have little doubt that, although some politicians contrived to prevent the experiment at present, we shall eventually see it tried. It seems to be the only way of making anybody in particular really "responsible to the people," and of preventing corrupt combinations.

Should this fail, large cities will either have to be regarded as hopeless nuisances, or they will have to be managed, not as political bodies, but, as what they really are, joint stock corporations existing for business purposes. The reverence entertained for municipalities or political bodies is one of the mediæval traditions of which our system is full, but which has really no foundation in the state of society in our day. The notion of the enormous importance of municipal independence grew up in an age when a walled town was really a great political force, and when its inhabitants or burghers exerted an important influence on national policy, partly through the fact that they inhabited a stronghold, and partly through the fact that they were, on a pinch, able to put armies in the field and decide the fate of thrones. All this has completely passed away. Popular liberties are no longer dependent on the strength of municipalities. Mayors no longer treat on nearly equal terms with crowned heads, and the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, whose favor Kings once courted, have become of little account. The greatest municipality in the world, that of London, has become a standing jest, and the Lord Mayor is rapidly coming to be classed with "Gog" and "Magog" —antiquarian relics which children are taken to see as a curiosity. The great towns of Germany, too, have faded into nothingness. In fact, the work they once did for liberty and commerce is now done by the community at large. Trade is everywhere safe under the common law, and a man does not need to get an iron gate and stone wall between him and the General Government before he puts his whole mind into a book or speech. There is, therefore, a certain absurdity in our reproducing the medieval contrivance on this side of the water, with as much solemnity, and adhering to it with as much fidelity, as if the open country was in the land of Free Lances and there was a Bishop or Count up the Hudson who had a trick of hanging burghers when he caught them off Manhattan Island, or levying toll on all ships passing the Highlands.

Many intelligent men, therefore, and their number is increasing every day, are asking themselves whether the owners of City property ought not to be bound to keep the streets paved, and cleaned, and lighted, and to supply water, and means of extinguishing fires—or in other words to take care of their property, as stockholders in a railroad are, and whether there is any good reason why the State at large should not protect life and property in Broadway just as much as on the Hudson River Railroad. Why, in short, should a dweller here have to apply to the Mayor for his Police, any more than a traveler on the Hudson River Railroad applies to Commodore VANDERBILT? The amount of corruption and disorder that such a division of duties would take out of politics would certainly be enormous. It is certain, too, that there is something perfectly preposterous in the present system. A number of merchants and brokers having invested for convenience sake a large amount of capital in buildings, and collected a large amount of merchandise and other property at the mouth of a great river, the State invites some hundreds of thousands of shiftless, penniless persons from all parts of the globe to come and settle down in the same place, and divide the property of the merchants and brokers among them, in such manner as they may think proper. This is really what our present municipal system amounts to.

The Tide Westward.

When the student of history reads of the immigration of the Northern barbarians over the Roman Empire, of the stream of the Goths pouring from Scandinavia and Northern Germany into Southern Europe, or of the Vandals into Spain or Africa, he fancies that there must have been a movement of peoples then to which modern times afford no parallel. But, precisely as in geology we can hardly imagine that mountains of chalk are being formed now at the bottom of the ocean, and whole races of beings perishing, and land sinking and seas rising, just as, and no less than, they did in ancient fossil periods,—so we do not perceive that ancient history renews itself in the nineteenth century. The "people's wanderings," as the Germans call them, are nearly as remarkable now as they were five hundred years after Christ. A steady stream of "Northern barbarians" pours upon our coast—an immigration like that in the time of the Roman Empire—with this difference, that it is well organized, and produces the most beneficial results.

The descendants of the ancient Goths and Gauls, and what not, are invading our borders as their fathers did those of the CÆSARS. Into the blood of the conquering race of this country they are infusing their new element of power, as their ancestors did into that of a more degenerate stock. Three hundred and fifty thousand of these vigorous "barbarians" will probably this year come into our ports, and scatter themselves over our territory; the Celts, like their fathers, sticking to the large towns, and the Germans going to the farms.

But besides this vast movement of foreigners to our coasts, a continual and unseen stream of population is coursing from the older States to the new. It is said that no experience of emigration in this country has ever been paralleled by that of Kansas during this season. Those who remember, a few years since, the pathetic appeals for "bleeding Kansas," and the cry through the Northern States for aid to the impoverished settlers who were nearly starving, can hardly imagine that the El Dorado of the West is that once much-abused State. In fact, no gold mine ever drew such a throng of industrious laborers as do the cheap, uncultivated fields of Kansas and the available Border States. So great is the throng that people have been obliged to live in tents, and every line leading to the region has been crowded with passengers and crammed with freight. The peculiar advantage of Kansas, which is thus attracting immigrants, is that she is almost the only State left where Government land can be bought, with good soil and nearness to market. Excellent land can even now be purchased from the Government, along railways, at $2 50 per acre, and at $1 25 in the interior. The railroad companies sell at $8. The country is remarkably clear, the soil good, transportation easy, a variety of fruits grow, and the Winters are milder than in the North-west. The drawback to be apprehended is drouth, but the construction of railroads and planting of trees seem to be changing the hydrometric balance of the atmosphere, and occasioning much more moisture. The society in Kansas, owing to the character of its first settlers, is far superior to that of most Border States.

A considerable portion, however, of this incessant Western stream of population eddies aside into Missouri. Here, in the northern portion, are excellent lands, probably as high as $10 or $15 an acre, but with great capacities and near to markets. In the middle and southern portion of the State are very cheap lands, but with poorer soil and more adapted to vine-growing. Good vine-lands within sixty miles of St. Louis can be got from $2 50 to $5 an acre; but the objections throughout the State are the ignorance and inertia of society, the results of slavery.

A distinct branch of the great stream always flows toward the North-west, and fertilizes those new States. The amazing progress of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin during the last decade is due to this immigration, a valuable portion of which comes from the ancient "hive of nations," Scandinavia. The cool, bracing climate attracts the North Europeans. With population and wheat-growing come railroads, and that region is attaining wonderful prosperity. Still, land is usually held somewhat high for an emigrant, unless it be very inaccessible. The Winters also are cold and long, and fruits do not flourish so well as further South. The central West, too, continually feeds the side-currents of this river of immigration. The restless Yankee, having made the Prairie golden with crops, becomes tired of civilization, sells his farm to the new-comer, and moves on to struggle with the wilderness. So land changes hands continually, and the van of the army of foreign settlers takes the places of the rear of the old army of pioneers, who are marching forward. Not as many of the waves of the westward tide touch our Pacific coast as might be desired. Possibly the news of the drouth of this year in California has deterred the immigrants, as well as the overcrowding of useless hands in San Francisco. There is still, however, a boundless field open on that coast for farm labor, and if our Pacific Mail Company took the matter in hand vigorously, they might lead thither a vast amount of profitable immigration.

Woman's Rights in the British Parliament.

The question of female enfranchisement has reached that stage in England at which it can be discussed with gravity and fairness. This result is mainly due to the ability of its chief advocates, and to their persistent disregard of all the irrelevant discussion and shallow ridicule in which their adversaries have endeavored to envelope the main question at issue. It must not be forgotten that the question wears, in Great Britain, a very different aspect from that which characterizes it here. The changes immediately contemplated are not so great as on this side, and the anomalies sought to be removed are much more glaring. It is necessary to bear in mind that voting in the United Kingdom still depends partly upon a modified property qualification. No man can vote in a borough unless he pays rates as an occupier of a dwelling-house, or has lived a year in the same house as a lodger; and consequently a large proportion of intelligent and educated men are still deprived of the franchise. On the other hand, unmarried women possessing the requisite qualification, have already been admitted to vote at municipal elections, and it is only from the choice of a member of Parliament that they are debarred. The hard and fast line of sex which was not, to begin with, so manifest as in a state of universal suffrage, has thus, to some extent, been already broken through. The short bill, containing only six lines, introduced by Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, was therefore intended to admit only a limited portion of women to electoral privileges, and its advocates had merely to stand on the ground of simple logical consistency to render their position unassailable.

The debate on the motion for the second reading developed few points of any novelty. The strength of the new element which it is proposed to admit into politics may be judged of from the statistics given by JACOB BRIGHT, showing that among the municipal voters the largest proportion of women existed in Bath, where there was one to 3.8 men on the roll, while the smallest was found in Walsall, where there was one to 22.9 men. In the larger towns the average appeared to be one in seven. The arguments urged by the opponents of the bill, based upon the alleged indifference of the sex to enfranchisement, were met conclusively enough by Sir CHARLES DILKE and Dr. PLAYFAIR, with the reminder that reforms should come from above and not from below, and that women had been so long accustomed to electoral disabilities, that man had come to regard these disabilities as the natural and necessary order of things.

Although the enacting clause of the bill provided that wherever in acts relating to the qualifications of voters, "words occur which import the masculine gender, the same shall be held to include females," its provisions would not in any way affect the position of married women. In England there is as yet no law by which a wife can hold property independently of her husband, so that a woman must either be single or a widow to possess the qualification which would give her a vote. Much of the opposition to the enfranchising bill has arisen from a conviction that the Married Women's Property bill, as it is called, which has been before more than one session of Parliament, must shortly become a law, and that the House would then stand committed to a more sweeping political change than is at present contemplated. It is the essential characteristic of British legislation to be of a piecemeal and tentative character, and these cautious advances on the way to female suffrage may be studied advantageously in their results by our own people, who would naturally prefer to be certain that they were not taking a leap in the dark.

Black-mailing in the Form of Taxation.

How are we to account for the dead set which Congress makes upon the theaters? What have the managers done that they should be treated as Front-de-Bœuf served the children of Israel who fell into his hands —tortured and badgered until their last coin is wrung from them? Surely a man is entitled to just treatment, even if he does devote his life to the occupation of finding pastime for a fickle public.

The new Tax bill takes a course in reference to managers of theaters which is simply outrageous. The gross receipts on every night's performance has been taxed two per cent. for some time past. This is in itself an injustice; for the manager is taxed on his income, and the receipts of his theater on a given night may not pay his expenses. Such an occurrence will sometimes happen in the best regulated establishment. But the Government makes no allowance for losses. Suppose a manager's receipts are $500, and his expenses $700. He is called upon to hand over two per cent. of the $500 to the Government, notwithstanding that he is already out of pocket $200. Is not this a great hardship?

Well, taxes are now to be reduced a little. But the unlucky manager, instead of obtaining relief, only has an additional load clapped on his back. His special tax is to be raised to three per cent. There is no necessity for committing this injustice. Congress does not want the money. Apparently it is as much bent on persecuting theatrical managers as ever the Puritans were in former times. Let a manager produce a first-class entertainment, and Congress at once pounces down upon him for three per cent. on his gross receipts—not the receipts above the expenses, let it be observed. The class thus injured may only be a limited one, and their cries may not reach to Washington. But is it worth while for a great country to have its financial affairs so abominably mismanaged that an utterly indefensible tax can be imposed, and yet not a single member of Congress be found to protest against it? This odious tax is too faithful a type of our whole system of raising revenue. Mr. SCHENCK, or somebody else, says, "Tax such and such an article so much," and straightway it is done, and nobody considers whether it is a fair and proper thing to put on the tax or not. There is absolutely not a single word to be said in defense of the extortion recommended in the new Tax bill. Will not some member of Congress interfere? We have little hope after the incredible experience of this session—but, at any rate, Mr. SCHENCK and his friends cannot say that they have not been warned against a tax, which does not the less deserve to be called black-mail because it happens to be levied in the name of the Government.

A Significant Land Grant.

A land grant, which circumstances invest with special significance, quietly passed the Senate on Monday, at the instance of Mr. RAMSEY, one of the Minnesota Senators. The bill cedes a moderate amount of land in aid of the construction of a railroad from the western boundary of that State up the valley of the Red River of the North to the boundary of the Winnipeg district of British America. It is, we believe, an extension of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, which, with the help of Hollanders' capital, is being rapidly constructed in the direction of the head of Red River navigation. When the line now projected shall be built, St. Paul will permanently secure the diversion southward of whatever traffic the new Province of Manitoba may contribute, and will establish affiliations and interests which may be relied upon to yield important political results. The railroad to Red River will be the prelude to the annexation of the territory which trade will soon make tributary to American enterprise. Time may be relied upon to accomplish the rest.

An appreciation of this fact has doubtless contributed to the favor with which the Senate viewed Mr. RAMSEY's bill, and will as certainly help it to overcome the suspicious aversion with which any extension of the land-grant system is now regarded by the House. The future of the magnificent region which adjoins Minnesota and Dakota is not determined by the reconciliation of RIEL and his fellow-insurgents to British authority. The terms of conciliation are virtually the terms dictated by themselves. And the influences which found expression in the insurrection are the influences which, despite all probable emigration, will for some time control the legislation and policy of the Province. Now, it is known that the Riel party favor the construction of a railroad from Fort Garry southward to the United States line, and are prepared to aid it with a liberal grant of lands. If, when this be built, the road through the Red River Valley to Breckinridge be ready—as contemplated by the Ramsey bill—connections will be established which only annexation can satisfy.

The Cost of Repairing Our Navy.

Mr. DAWES touched a weak point in our naval administration when he showed that an annual expenditure of $800 per man was required to keep the American navy in repair, as against $60 per man expended on the British navy. His other figures, quoted in the same connection, were partially answered by the suggestion of Mr. HALE that everything cost two or three times more in the United States than in Great Britain; but a disparity so enormous as the above cannot be met by any such explanation. It is a notorious fact that there has not been a more hopelessly corrupt and wasteful Department in Great Britain than the Admiralty. It is now acknowledged that the work of the British dock-yards could be done much more cheaply by private contract than under the Government supervision. This brings the extravagance of our own system into still stronger relief, and amply demonstrates what every man who has considered the subject already knows, that a private builder would be hopelessly ruined did he conduct his business on a system similar to that adopted in our navy-yards. The radical error, of course, consists in the system of making political appointments to every position, from the very lowest, without due respect to experience and efficiency. A man may be a good carpenter without having any pronounced political leanings, and there is no necessary connection between party bias and the disposition to give honest work for honest money.

Mr. ARCHIBALD, of Nova Scotia, the newly-appointed Governor of Manitoba, is represented to be a gentleman of high character, and excellent executive ability. It is thought that the appointment will be acceptable to the Red River people, but, considering the unfavorable experience with Mr. MCDOUGALL, it might have been well to place the fact beyond a doubt before the appointment was made. At one time it was proposed to send Gov. MCDOUGALL back again, as an assertion by the Dominion of its dignity and as a rebuke of the insurgents; but wiser councils prevailed, and the appointment of Mr. ARCHIBALD was made as a compromise.

The union in South Carolina of "all classes, colors and political parties" to advocate retrenchment and reform in the Government of the State, represents a tendency of which the history of the next few years will probably furnish abundant examples. In the absence of any absorbing party issue, men naturally turn their attention to the most vital, though frequently the most neglected of all questions, the efficiency of the Executive power. Waste, corruption and misrule may be hidden for a time under the shadow of party majorities, but the hour arrives when the public sentiment, without respect to political distinction, demands with irresistible unanimity an honest and capable management of public affairs. When will Republicans in New-York have arrived at that stage?

The Quarantine Commissioners should at once heed the warning given by the Health Officer, and provide a suitable boat for the transfer of sick persons from inward-bound vessels to the West Bank Hospital. As the matter now stands, the Health Officer is compelled to employ small boats for the purpose, and as these are in frequent communication with the shore, it is to be feared that the yellow fever, and other infectious diseases, will be carried into the neighboring cities, and thus be spread broadcast over the land. To avert an occurrence so terrible the most prompt and decisive action is required. Let the means be provided at the earliest possible moment. Dr. CARNOCHAN's hints are explicit enough to alarm the whole town.

The *Sappho* has completely beaten the *Cambria*, and everybody will be glad—even in England. Mr. ASHBURY has not done himself any credit by the behavior he has displayed in these contests—still less has he conferred any honor upon English yachting. One can understand now how it is that Mr. ASHBURY has never been able to obtain admittance to the Royal Yacht Club of England. We wish Mr. BENNETT had a worthier antagonist next July—as it is, there seems a chance that before the day appointed for the ocean race, Mr. ASHBURY will "bolt," like a vicious horse when he comes within sight of the starter's flag.

Another instance of reckless disregard of human life in railway management, comes out in the evidence given touching the late accident at a street-crossing of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, at Elizabeth. There was no flagman at the crossing, and no bell was rung by the engineer to warn the wagon-drivers who were killed by the advancing engine. The Coroner's Jury censured the Railroad Company, and this is the end of the matter. The towns-people, however, are justly indignant, and talk of bringing the matter before the Grand Jury. If every community that is outraged by such an instance of neglect would combine to demand prompt redress, there would be a better prospect of early relief.

Unlike Dr. BROWN's mastiff, to whom life was full of seriousness, because it furnished too few opportunities of fighting, the illustrious Mr. "JEM MACE" thinks that twenty years of pugilism and a score of twenty-two battles gives a man a right to retire upon his laurels. His "card"—think of the early heroes of the Ring sending a card to the newspapers—further intimates that the remainder of his life will be devoted to "strictly peaceful pursuits," and possibly some benevolent association might find him useful as a missionary to pugilists in general. It is to be hoped he will yet convert many of his "companions in arms" to his principles.

Poor Poland is being revenged in her own passive way. The isolation of a German in Denmark seems society itself compared with that of a Russian in Poland. The conqueror finds it difficult to realize that he is master when the vanquished Poles disdain to stand near him in public or private, and are as utterly incapable of being cajoled as of being coerced into anything else than contempt and hatred. After the Russians have ground out every vestige of independent existence, it has come to this, according to the Moscow *Gazette*, that "the existence of a Russian in Poland is now almost intolerable." There is, after all, more in national sentiment than despots are aware of.

The *Star* suggests that it is high time the trades' unions did something more than sustain or encourage strikes. It recommends Mr. MUNDELLA's plan of "conciliation" to the notice of the workmen, and remarks that the "thing for the labor reformers to put their efforts to at this time is not the formation of political parties, but the better organization of labor." This advice may perhaps be heeded, seeing that it comes from a journal which devotes itself specially to the interests of the working classes. It is high time that the true friends of workmen addressed them seriously on these subjects.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The first six months of the existence of the Church Music Association were brought to a brilliant close by the concert of last evening. Steinway Hall was crowded on that occasion by an extremely fashionable audience, and much gratification was expressed at the excellence of the performance. That the assemblage was large and the entertainment satisfactory speaks with all needed force for the interest the labors of the Society have excited. Its two objects are, without doubt, worthy of the active encouragement which the singers and the instrumentalists have given during the season just ended, and of the less painstaking, but equally kindly aid of numerous subscribers. Of these two objects, we are told, the first is to "keep fresh in the knowledge of the community the great monumental works of the chief masters of religious music, always more or less obscured by ephemeral mists from the reputation of one 'great' composer of the day after another." The second involves the training of the accomplished amateurs of the City. "Many of these," we learn, "have enlisted in the chorus, and among them are admirable soloists not a few. But among even these, there may be some who had to be told, that ability to sing accurately in a quartet or chorus, is of far higher value than capacity to execute the most brilliant aria. Should the Association prosper and expand for another season or two, it may develop itself into a *conservatoire* for amateurs; a school that shall train, in the highest art, the *élite* of our young people." The showing of several rehearsals and of the two concerts has afforded evidence, we opine, that the purposes of the Association have been steadfastly looked forward to and pretty clearly discerned throughout. Until now, it is true, no soloists have been brought forth—the singers last night bearing familiar names—but admirable material has been gathered, and many steps have been taken to make it yield a liberal proportion of purest ore. The freshness of voices in the choral masses last evening vouched for the future results of the Society's work. Absolute precision was not observable in all those parts of the entertainment the choristers took part in, but fair steadiness, the youth of the Association being taken into account, was displayed. The most important piece on the programme, it should be added, was one of exceptional vocal difficulty. BEETHOVEN'S Mass in C is an imaginative work of a high order, and melodious rather than deeply religious. An elaborate opinion of its merits is prefaced by the statement that it belongs to the composer's second period, "when his own style was fully matured, and had not yet—if we may venture to say so—run into something like eccentricity." It was first performed in 1810, at Eisenstadt, a Summer residence of BEETHOVEN'S patron, Prince PAUL ESTERHAZY, to whom it was to have been dedicated. But the Prince made some slighting remark about the composition, after its performance, and, what was worse than all, in the hearing of his Kapell-Meister, HUMMEL, and this was not forgiven till BEETHOVEN was on his death-bed. The mass in C was interpreted yesterday for the first time in this country. We do not think it will have frequent repetition. The solos were exceedingly well sung of Mme. Salvotti, Mrs. Jennie Kempton, Mrs. Imogene Brown, Miss Jennie E. Bull, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. Wm. S. Lorgat, and Mr. Joseph Jewett, and the choral portions were executed with sufficient unanimity to make a fair estimate of the impressiveness of the work attainable; but the solemnity of the church was wanting to music by no means as characteristic, to our

mind, as the opinion above referred to would imply, and for tunefulness it will not replace in the concert-room either HAYDN or MOZART. As a specimen of BEETHOVEN's least known style, though, the hearing of the mass was at least acceptable. The second part of the bill was of wider interest. It included the overture and the larger share of the music of the third act of "Oberon." The instrumental prologue to WEBER's opera was admirably recited by the orchestra, which, by the way, interpreted with equal energy, correctness and nice appreciation of shading BERTHOLD's Jubel Overture; and after it was ended the vocal numbers were given by the artists who have been named already. The prayer, "Ruler of this Awful Hour," was sung with especial sentiment by Mr. LEGGAT, and the *scena ed aria*, in which Mme. PAREPA-ROSA's grand voice and broad style but a few nights ago gave birth to a demonstration of approval akin to enthusiasm, was invested with unusual charm and relative might by the sympathetic voice and intelligent delivery of Mrs. IMOGENE BROWN. It is only necessary to supplement this notice, with the record that Dr. JAMES PECH, to whose industry and talent the Church Music Association owes its present position and actual efficiency, crowned the toils of the season by conducting from the outset to the conclusion a very successful concert.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

We have received information to the effect that a grand musical festival is now being planned for occurrence in June. It is to last four days; is to be held in the exhibition hall in Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street—the building being enlarged for the occasion—and is to be under the direction of Mr. P. S. GILMORE, CARL BERGMANN and other distinguished conductors. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will sing and so will several prominent artists whom efforts are now being made to engage, while an orchestra 1,500 strong, and a chorus numbering 3,000 will assist. We learn that the aid of many local business men has been guaranteed, and, to be brief, that the festival will surely take place.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

This afternoon and this evening Mr. JEROME HOPKINS' Springtide Orpheon Festival takes place at the Academy of Music. The programme is a very interesting one, and will be satisfactorily interpreted by Mr. HOPKINS and many known artists....We have reason to believe that Mr. LEFRANC will sing in "Lucia" Friday night, with Miss MCCULLOCH instead of Miss CANISSA....The sale of seats for Miss PATTI's farewell benefit concert on Saturday evening will be commenced today....We are requested to announce that tickets for the amateur performance to be given in aid of the fund of the Gottschalk Memorial, Saturday, are now to be obtained of Mrs. D. COLDEN MURRAY, at No. 17 East Fourteenth-street.

MORE LAWYERS.

Graduates of the Columbia College Law School—Annual Commencement at the Academy of Music.

The eleventh annual Commencement of the Law School of Columbia College took place last evening in the Accademy of Music. The audience was large to overflowing, and the exercises passed off to the evident gratification of all. Grafulla's Band was present and refreshed the audience with its strains at intervals during the exercises. President BARNARD presided, and with him on the stage were Profs. Peck, Vanamringe and Short, Judge Blatchford, Ex-Judge Mitchel, David Dudley Field, G. M. Ogden, Bernard Roelker, Judge Van Vorst, Mr. Van Winkle and other members of the Bar.

In the eleven years that have passed since the commencement of the school, six hundred young men have graduated and passed into the activity of the profession with high hopes as those graduating now. Many of those, he said, he was gratified to see adorn the profession in riper manhood. He reviewed at length the course of study through which the graduating class had passed, beginning with the origin of the common law and coming down to the present wide statutory provisions adapted to the necessities of forty millions of people. They should follow their profession not as a trade for money making, but as a high, lofty and honorable cause. The profession is now practically regarded by the public as a tolerated nuisance. He would not, however, inquire into the reason or justice of this feeling, but would counsel them the course they ought to pursue. They should carefully study their relations to the parties to the litigation, to witnesses, to the demands of justice, and not contemplate their duties of the profession as a mere stage scene. He quoted the memorable opening of Lord BROUGHAM's speech in defense of Queen CAROLINE, and condemned its sentiments in strong language. He warned them against the practice of improvident injunctions, which, without notice, takes property from the possession of its owner and turned it over to the tender mercies of a receiver. To Judge LEWIS A. WOODRUFF he paid a high compliment for judicial probity and wealth of learning; to the recent change in the organization of the Court of Appeals he gave his warmest approbation, and gave the credit of the result to Judge COMSTOCK. The Bar Association was a step which did honor to the Bar, and would tend to build up alike the honor and efficiency of the legal profession. He urged upon them that, after their own professional life was brought to a close, they would see to it that younger men would be trained up to supply their place, and concluded by bidding them an affectionate farewell.

ADOLPH L. SANGER delivered the Alumni oration, selecting as his subject "The Legal Status of Women." In a lucid and well-arranged address he contended that women in this country enjoyed every legal right belonging to man and sometimes more. Among those rights in which she exceeds man are the right to dispose of her real estate without his consent, while he cannot dispose of his real estate without her consent; he cannot make his will and cut her off, while she may will her property to whom she pleases. The right to vote he regarded as a theoretical rather than a practical right, but the opening of all the institutions of learning to them, so that in the learned and refined professions she may nobly emulate man, was among her high and deserved privileges. He cautioned calm, unprecipitate discussion of burdening her with political responsibility, and concluded as follows:

Let this be the female dignity and praise:

"In their race
To rear the graces into second life,
To give society its highest taste,
Well-ordered home man's best delight to make,
And by submissive wisdom, modest skill
With every gentle care-eluding art,
To raise the virtues, animate the bliss,
And sweeten all the toils of human life."

The report of the Committee on prizes and diplomas was then read, complimenting in high terms the general proficiency of the graduating class, and giving the following result of their examination for the preferment of prizes and diplomas:

The first prize of $250 in the Department of Municipal Law was awarded to CHARLES KINSEY CANNON; the second of $150 to JOHN MACLEAN NASH, and the third of $100 to GILBERT HOLMES CRAWFORD. The prize of $200 in the Department of Political Science was also awarded to GILBERT HOLMES CRAWFORD. The judges of prizes in Municipal Law were THERON R. STRONG, JOHN E. PARSONS and GEORGE W. WRIGHT; in Political Science, WILLIAM E. CURTIS, BERNARD ROELKER and EDMUND WETMORE.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon the following members of the graduating class:

George Augustus Adee, Edward Knapp Anderton, Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., Theodore Aub, George Augustus Baker, Jr., Henry Beadel, Jr., Edward Wells Bell, James Michael Brady, Alfred Douglas Brush, Peter Vincent Burtsell, Charles Kinsey Cannon, Samuel Cardwell, Jr., John Henry Clayton, Timothy Pitkin Chapman, Henry Abel Chittenden, Jr., John Chorlton, Edgar Bradford Clark, Stacy B. Collins, Jr., Le Baron Bradford Colt, John Christopher Connor, Jr., William Edgar Conover, Gilbert Holmes Crawford, Charles Edward Crowell, Albert Delafield, Leo Charles Dessar, Francis Charles Devlin, George Gillespie Dickson, William Palmer Dixon, John Holmes Prentiss Dodge, Charles Arthur Doten, George Williams Ellis, George Washington Flaacke, William Riley Foster, J. Henry Fowler, Jr., Robert Ludlow Fowler, Andrew Gilhooly, Joseph Warner Greene, Augustus Traugott Gurlitz, Lovell Hall, Frederick Robert Halsey, George Henry Hart, Walter Howe, William Reed Jerome, Charles Dunn Jones, Clarence Delafolie Jones, Samuel Kalish, James Knox, Samuel Spahr Laws, Thomas Alphonso McGlade, Jr., Robert Bach McMaster, William Fleming McRae, John McLean Nash, John Calvin Paulison, Henry Willson Payne, Duane Livingston Peabody, Paul Pelletier, Samuel Edmund Perry, William Franklin Pitschke, James M. Poulsen, Arthur Rickards Robertson, Roderick Robertson, George Nicholas Sanders, Jr., William Brown Slocum, Kaufman Simon, Orrin Skinner, Nathaniel Phillips Smith Thomas, William Knapp Thorn, Jr., Thomas Birdsall Van Boskerck, Albert Warren Wells, Ira Benjamin Wheeler, Henry Simmons White, James Henry Wood.

After the distribution of prizes and diplomas, the Valedictory Address was delivered by ORRIN SKINNER, and the exercises concluded with music and the benediction.

Fire at Greenpoint—Loss Estimated at $27,000.

About 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the rear of HUGO HEWR's turning-shop, a three-story brick-front, on Freeman-street, near Franklin, Greenpoint, resulting in a damage of $15,000; insured for $4,000. SELF & WIGANT, who occupy the upper floor of the building as a sash and blind factory, lost $6,000; insured for $4,000. EDWARD WENBUR, extension table manufacturer, lost on building and stock $4,000; insured for $1,200. JOHN MORRIS lost on dwelling $2,000; insured for $1,200.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 18.

Petitions were presented for the removal of political disabilities; by Mr. CONKLING, in favor of the ratification of the Samana Bay treaty; by Mr. COLE, to make Vallejo, California, a port of entry; and by Mr. CASSERLY in favor of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. FENTON—A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place the steamer *Illinois* at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners of New-York; passed. By Mr. CASSERLY—To facilitate the transmission of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise to and across the territory of the United States, and for other purposes. [The bill provides that any goods, wares or merchandise arriving at a port of the United States, which are shown by the manifest of the importing vessel to be destined for a collection district more interior than the port of original importation, or for a place in Europe, Australia or Asia via the United States, may be immediately conveyed to their destination, in bond, by any railroad, steam-ship or transportation company, duly bonded in the manner now prescribed by law, for the transportation of foreign merchandise in bond; the goods in all cases to be delivered to the Collector of Customs at the place of final destination, or at the port from which they are to be forwarded to a foreign country.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution requesting the President, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence or papers on the files of the State Department, relating to the passage of any English or Canadian steamers through the Canal of Sault St. Marie. Adopted. Also a resolution calling for information concerning the recent correspondence of Mr. BANCROFT, United States Minister at Berlin, relating to political questions in Germany. Adopted. Also a resolution calling for information on postal matters. Laid over.

Resolutions setting apart the last Friday and Saturday of the present month for District of Columbia business, and providing for three evening sessions in each week hereafter for bills on the calendar, were agreed to.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BILL.

At 1 o'clock, the Senate bill to inforce the Fifteenth Amendment was laid aside, and the House bill on the same subject was taken up.

Mr. STEWART argued that the House bill was defective in many respects, particularly in failing to provide a penalty against outside interference to prevent the registration altogether. He moved to substitute the Senate bill and the amendments in lieu of the bill before the Senate.

Mr. SAWYER made personal explanation to the effect that in his remarks on a previous day he had not intended to convey the idea that there were no marked exceptions during the war to the disloyalty of the South. PETTIGREW, of South Carolina, and other native-born Southerners on the floor of the Senate, were distinguished exceptions. He would say, however, that even PETTIGREW, with every pulsation of his heart in harmony with Union principles, would, if alive, be ineligible to a seat on the floor, or even to a petty Postmastership, as he had held the office of codifier of the laws of South Carolina from a rebel Legislature.

Mr. NYE—Then he ought to be ineligible.

Mr. POOL thought it preferable to amend the Senate bill than to attempt to perfect the House bill.

Mr. CARPENTER said the House bill provided no remedy for violations of the law in preventing colored citizens from voting, but the Senate bill went further, and secured redress to the party aggrieved, for a deprivation of his rights.

The Senate bill was then considered before the Senate as the pending amendment.

Mr. WARNER moved to amend the second section, to provide that the five hundred dollars to be forfeited by an election officer for refusing or knowingly omitting to give effect to the section, shall be paid to any person who shall sue for the same, instead of the party aggrieved.

Mr. EDMUNDS explained that in fixing a specific amount of forfeit for violation of law, the object of the Judiciary Committee was to prevent one penny damages by unfriendly juries, and also excessive damages.

Mr. A. J. THURMAN said the amendment of Mr. WARNER would make all the world informers. The House bill looked only to the protection of colored citizens; there was no protection for whites. The Senate bill, he remarked, was even more objectionable. It authorized the President to send troops to every section of the country. In the event of the President being candidate for re-election, he would have power to control every district in the country. The soldiers of LOUIS NAPOLEON did not go to the polls to vote; their votes were taken in their own quarters.

Mr. EDMUNDS forwarded to the Clerk and had read the fifth section of the Fugitive Slave act, to show its exact similarity with the eighth section of the Senate bill for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Marshals of the United States, and authorizing the use of land and naval forces in the execution of legal process therein provided for. That act was passed under Democratic auspices, and the Senator doubtless approved of it. A Democratic Attorney-General gave his opinion that the land and naval forces could be used to assist the Marshals in reclaiming fugitive slaves. Now, when that slave was a free man, and measures were pending with a view to securing his rights substantially and identical with those enacted to remand him to chains, an outcry was raised against them.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN thought that the times had indeed changed when the Senator from Vermont went to the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 for a model; when so astute a lawyer could make no better defense of the section than that, it was evident his own objection must be well taken. He could see no similarity between the use of United States troops to inforce a writ of a court, and the interference of the military at the ballot-boxes to compel the reception or rejection of votes.

Mr. EDMUNDS remarked that his comparison included only the eighth section, not the eleventh, to which Mr. THURMAN referred.

Mr. SHERMAN recognized the necessity of some bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, but thought the present measure radically defective in various respects. The law was general, and would apply as well to white men as to colored, consequently the second section would allow any body of men, who could come up and say they had a right to register but had not registered, to vote, the practical effect of which was to repeal or impair every Registry law in the United States. The fifth section, he thought, should be stricken out entirely and others materially amended.

Mr. STOCKTON delivered some remarks principally to show that while the validity of the Fifteenth Amendment might well be doubted, yet no resistance had been made to its enforcement, and the bill was unnecessary. He thought that other purposes than the security of the rights of citizens were at the bottom of it.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, argued that the Fifteenth Amendment did not confer upon Congress any power of affirmative legislation upon the qualifications of electors in the States. The amendment was addressed directly to the States, not to the people, and prohibiting them from abridging the right to vote, &c., like other prohibitions contained in the Constitution. He held that the constitutional denial to States of the exercise of a certain power, did not thereby confer upon Congress power over the subject-matter of such denial, and, therefore, proposed that the legislation was wrong in principle. It was not worse, however, than the spirit in which it was conceived, which was to force upon the people of a State the will of Congress, whatever that will might be. In other words, it was a part of the policy of coercion, which had been resorted to by Congress, as a remedy for all evils.

At 5 o'clock the Senate took a recess till 7½ o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

The evening session, according to arrangement, was consumed in a lengthy address by Mr. CRAGIN, upon the barbarism of polygamy and other crimes in Utah, and in support of the bill to execute the laws of the United States in that Territory. Quoting from the Republican platform of 1856, "that it was the right and duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery," he said the mission of the Republican Party was not completed until both had disappeared. The law of 1862, prohibiting polygamy in the Territories and making it a crime, was a dead letter, because the Courts of Utah had no power to enforce it. The pending bill was supplementary to that law, and was designed to arm those Courts with power to protect the citizen, and, by punishment of fraud and crime, aid in removing a barbarism disgraceful to our age and nation. The despotic character of the Mormon Church government was then referred to. BRIGHAM YOUNG reigned supreme and dictated the law, the impaneling of juries and the assassination of Gentiles or apostate Mormons. Polygamy was not part of the religion originally, though certain leading Mormons who disavowed it were subsequently shot for stealing other men's wives. Not until 1852 was the heathenish and infamous practice of a plurality of wives first recommended. Utah was now a perfect pandemonium of debauchery and crime. Ignorant and deluded women were enticed there, and by concealing the practice with religious duty, they were prevailed upon to embrace it, being told that if true to it they will be queens in Heaven. Notwithstanding the influences brought to bear upon them the sermons of the Mormon leaders showed that the women were unhappy, complaining and restive under this degrading slavery, many being driven to desperation by their husbands bringing home more women.

Mr. CRAGIN then gave an interesting account of Mormon customs, BRIGHAM YOUNG's harem, and the more revolting features of polygamy, which he declared enjoined falsehood, theft and murder as sacred religious duties. The horrors of the Mountain Meadow massacre in 1857, in retaliation for the killing of the Mormon PRATT by one MCLANE, whose wife PRATT had abducted, and other outrages in the Mormon country, were referred to; also the fact that the Mormons were composed largely of unnaturalized foreigners, and were the sworn and bitter foes of the United States. They cursed the Government and defied its laws. In reply to the repeated threats of war from Mormon sources, he would say he did not share in the apprehensions that war would result from the attempt to enforce the bill; but war or no war, he was in favor of enforcing the laws and breaking up the vilest nest of vipers on the continent. The Gentile element was gradually increasing in Utah, and the Pacific Railroad would eventually bring about a peaceful victory. When the tide of civilization shall fairly throw its waves over the Rocky Mountains, the wicked and blasphemous career of BRIGHAM YOUNG would be at an end, and the loathsome and festering monster of polygamous Mormonism must perish and be buried out of sight.

At the close of Mr. CRAGIN's speech the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LAND GRANTS TO SOLDIERS.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to allow honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors to enter, under the Homestead act, quarter sections of lands in the alternate reserved sections of public land along the lines of railroads and other public works to which public lands have been granted. Passed.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The House then proceeded to the consideration in the morning hour of the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, paid a high compliment to the Select Committee on the subject on its industry and assiduity, and agreed with the bill as reported. The only objection to it was that it did not go far enough. It helped the ship-builder, but did not help the ship-owner. How should American shipping be protected? All other interests had received full protection from Congress. All had advocates on the floor of the House, but commerce, the greatest of all interests, (for it lay at the bottom of them all,) had no protection. His proposition was to put on differential duties on goods imported in American bottoms. A difference of twenty per cent. on tariff rates if imported in American wooden ships, and twenty-five per cent. if in American iron ships. That would apply at once to Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal, because with those Governments the reciprocal duties on goods stood on law and not on treaty, and where treaties on the subject did exist, they could be terminated by notice in twelve months. The effect would be that the whole carrying trade would be at once done in American ships, and every ship-yard and rolling-mill in the country would be set in motion. As to the objection that other nations would retaliate, he could only say he wished to God they would. The country was suffering from over-trading. If there were a wall of fire between this and other nations, it would be better for the prosperity of the country, because the country now imported more than it exported.

Mr. LYNCH suggested that if that policy were adopted American vessels might bring in the imports, but would have to go back in ballast, and foreign vessels would take out our exports and have to come back to this country in ballast, thereby doubling freights and increasing prices.

Mr. BUTLER replied that even if there were force in the objection, it would be for the benefit of shipping, which would have to be doubled. As a rule, Great Britain did the carrying trade of the world. This proposition of his,—this assertion of American ideas,—this exhibition of American statesmanship,—the promulgation of American power, would take from Great Britain what that nation had taken from the United States by her rebel privateers, so that there was poetic as well as statesmanlike justice in it.

Mr. CALKIN, a member of the Select Committee, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, referring at length to the doings of the Committee, and to the statements made before it, to show that the true way to build up American navigation interests was not by buying foreign-built ships, but by encouraging the building of ships at home. That interest was not local, as his colleague (WOOD) said it was. It extended all over the land, from Maine to Oregon, and, as every other interest had been protected, he did not see why that interest should not also be proteted. He believed in the American people building their own ships instead of buying them abroad, and if there was a drawback of duty on all ship-building materials they could be built at home. That was the policy of England and France, where everything that went into a ship was free. A three thousand ton iron ship would give to mechanics 166,000 days' work. It would consume 3,500,000 pounds of iron and use $110,000 worth of machinery. Was the profit of all that to be lost to the United States and turned over to a foreign country?

The morning hour expired while Mr. CALKIN was speaking.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. CESSNA, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested election case of WALLACE against SIMPSON, from the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, declaring Mr. WALLACE entitled to the seat, and gave notice that he would call it up for action on Tuesday next.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 4¾ P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. ELDRIDGE in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. STEVENS to the first paragraph adding thirty-three per cent. to the pay of officers. Mr. STEVENS withdrew the amendment, saying that he understood that the Committee on Appropriations had agreed to rates of pay which would be acceptable.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, representing the Committee thereupon, offered an amendment making the annual pay of naval officers as follows:

Admiral......$12,000

Rank.	At sea.	On shore duty.	Leave of absence or wait'g orders.	When retired.
Vice-Admiral	$9,000	$7,200	$6,000	....
Rear-Admiral	6,000	4,800	3,600	$2,400
Commodores	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,250
Captains	4,200	3,360	2,520	2,000
Commanders	3,500	2,800	2,100	1,800
Lieut.-Commanders	3,125	2,500	2,000	1,700
Lieutenants	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,300
Masters	2,000	1,600	1,200	1,000
Ensigns	1,600	1,280	960	800

Staff officers to receive pay according to their relative rank, as specified in the general order of the Navy Department of March 13, 1863.

Mr. WASHBURN explained that this annual salary was to be in lieu of all pay and allowances now made. It diminished the pay of the Admirals $1,333; of Vice-Admirals at sea, $333; and on shore, $2,133, &c.

Mr. MORGAN protested, in the name of the taxpayers, against these high salaries.

Mr. DAWES, in reply to a question by Mr. HALE, said that the rates did not exclude allowances for traveling expenses to officers when sent on special duty.

Mr. VOORHEES took the part of the naval officers, declaring that he did not sympathize with the movement against them. They had done their duty well during the late war; and when the non-capture of the *Alabama* by the navy was alluded to, he was inclined to instance the case of MOSBY, who had been operating all through the war within twenty miles of the Capitol, and had not been captured by the army.

After further discussion, the amendment offered by Mr. WASHBURN was agreed to—96 to 20.

Mr. HALE moved, as an additional proviso, that nothing in the bill shall be construed to give to any staff officer any amount of pay larger than shall be received by any line officer of corresponding rank. Agreed to.

The amendment offered last night by Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, as amended today, was agreed to.

The next paragraph was for the pay of the petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys, including men for the engineers, force, 8,500 men, at an average pay of $300 each per annum, $2,550,000.

Mr. SARGENT moved to increase the number of men to 10,000. He replied to the argument of Mr. DAWES, last night, to the effect that the United States might as well compete with foreign nations in the strength of the army as in the strength of the navy, by saying that there was no probability of the armies ever coming in conflict. It was only the American navy that could ever come in contact with the navy of a foreign power, therefore there was no analogy between the two. He denied generally the statement of Mr. DAWES as to the relative cost of the British and American navies.

Mr. MYERS also contradicted the statements of Mr. DAWES, and reminded him of the great disparity between wages in the United States and England and France.

Mr. DAWES defended his statements of last night, giving Admiral PORTER as his authority. He had compared the cost of keeping the two navies in repair, and showed that in the case of the United States Navy the cost was six hundred dollars per man; and in the case of the British Navy sixty dollars per man. The mistake of the gentleman from California was in dividing the total cost of each navy by the number of men composing it; but even on that system of calculation, taking twelve thousand as the number of men and officers in the American Navy, the cost per man of the American Navy was $2,380, and of the British Navy only $790.

After further discussion, the amendment moved by Mr. SARGENT was rejected.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, an item of $125,000 was inserted for contingent expenses of the Navy Department.

Mr. SARGENT, in speaking of the amendment, withdrew a remark which he had made yesterday reflecting on the motive of Mr. COX's antipathy to Admiral PORTER, and indorsed the soundness of Mr. COX's position as a member of the House during the war.

Mr. COX accepted the apology, and said that his opposition to the present administration of the navy was based upon its abnormal condition. He had no hostility to Admiral PORTER, and had himself during the war drawn the resolution of thanks to that officer which was passed by Congress.

The Committee then proceeded with the details of the bill, offering and discussing amendments of no public interest. After disposing of nine pages of the bill, the Committee took a recess at 4½ o'clock till 7½ o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATIONS—CONTINUED.

The Committee of the Whole, at 7½ o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. The first amendment that gave rise to discussion was one by Mr. SARGENT to increase the appropriation for gunpowder from $50,000 to $100,000. He said that the stock on hand was unusually low. The amendment was opposed by Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, and was rejected.

Mr. SARGENT then moved to increase the appropriation for labor at the navy-yards from $100,000 to $200,000, in connection with the Ordnance bureau. The estimate of the Bureau was $400,000.

Mr. DAWES opposed the amendment, and expressed the hope of the number of navy-yards being soon reduced to three on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific coast. If ships of war were to be built hereafter, they should be built at private ship-yards, where they could be built quicker and cheaper.

Mr. MYERS supported the amendment and condemned the attempt so frankly confessed by the Chairman to destroy the navy-yards.

Mr. SARGENT made remarks in the same line. If the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations desired to abolish the navy-yards and to cripple the navy, he should do so by direct legislation. No party could stand, or deserved to stand, under such leadership, and for his part he repudiated such leadership.

Mr. DAWES defended his position and declaimed against the extravagant ideas which required $400,000 for the mere manipulation of ordnance at the navy-yards. The efficiency and power of the navy seemed to be measured solely by the amount of money it could expend. It was when the navy had the least money that it achieved the greatest glory; and it was because of its surfeit of money, because of the immense amounts paid to officers in prize-money that it had become demoralized, weak and effeminate.

The discussion was continued at considerable length, with a good deal of excited feeling, and finally the amendment offered by Mr. SARGENT was rejected.

Having finally got through the bill, at 10 o'clock, the Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

The House then adjourned.

THE GLOUCESTER MURDER.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer—The Ground for Suspecting Him.

The murder of JOHN WADEY near Gloucester, in Gloucester County, N. J., has created a wide-spread excitement throughout the southern part of the State, and the most diligent search has been made for the murderer. WADEY disappeared mysteriously a short time ago, and his body was found in a wood near Gloucester, and revealed startling indications of murder. The murdered man had been boarding for a long time at Mr. TAYLOR's hotel in Gloucester City, and was a tailor by trade, but for some time had been engaged in the collection of roots and herbs in the woods and fields near the town. He is said to have always carried with him a large sum of money. When found, a severe cut was discovered upon his temple, and his body was otherwise bruised and disfigured. He was an old man of sixty or more years. No clue was discovered at the time of the murder, and the body was taken charge of by the authorities. A day or two afterward Justice HENRY and Constable SOUDERS, of Newton Township, arrested a young man named JOSIAH WARD, son of a respectable farmer living near Gloucester, on suspicion of being the murderer. When arrested, it is said that a large part of the money WADEY was known to possess was found upon the person of the prisoner. Another account denies that any money was found upon the prisoner, but states that his clothing was cut and torn, and his hands scratched. In addition to these indications the accused had been heard by several parties to make inquiries for WADEY about Gloucester, stating that he had employed him to gather a lot of herbs. From the condition of WARD's person and clothing, it is concluded that WADEY made a most desperate resistance, and only yielded his life after a severe struggle. WARD was brought to Camden by order of Mr. JENKINS, Prosecuting Attorney, and committed to jail to await his examination. On Tuesday the Prosecuting Attorney commenced an investigation. At last accounts no further evidence had been adduced. The excitement throughout the neighborhood is intense, both on account of the character of the murder and the respectability of the prisoner's family. From the facts before-mentioned, the impression as to his guilt is widespread. WADEY does not appear to have had any relatives living in the immediate vicinity.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Disaster—Eight Laborers Injured—Two Probably Killed.

The railroad accident near Mead's Basin, on the new Paterson branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was more serious than was reported yesterday. Eight laborers were seriously injured. One boy was for a time believed to have been instantly killed, but he subsequently recovered consciousness, and lived until yesterday. A laborer, whose name has not been learned, was buried under the cars, and had not yesterday been recovered.

The accident occurred at about 2 o'clock on Tuesday, near the Pequannock Peat Works, about four miles from Mead's Basin and ten miles from Paterson. At this point there are 400 feet of trestle-work over a ravine, which is to be filled in with earth and stone. A long gravel train was passing over the trestle-work on Tuesday afternoon, crowded with laborers, when the trestle-work gave way, precipitating the train into the ravine below. The heavy bridge work fell with the cars, filling the ravine with a shower of broken bridge timbers and ruined cars. The men who were unhurt soon escaped from their appalling situation and commenced to dig out their comrades. Seven of the latter had broken limbs, and one, the boy, DANIEL RILEY, of Boonton, had his back broken, and was for a time supposed to be expiring. He afterward recovered in a slight degree, however, and was carried to a neighboring house, where he died yesterday. JOHN CONDON had one leg broken and a hip fractured; MARTIN NEAL, ankle sprained and limbs lacerated; PATRICK CONDON, nose broken and teeth knocked out; JAMES CARROLL, leg broken in two places; JAMES BROWN, both arms broken. These victims of the disaster are residents of Paterson. HENRY THOMAS, a resident of Boonton, had three ribs broken. The man who is missing was known to be on the train, and the search for his body was eagerly engaged in by his comrades. It is probable that it has by this time been recovered.

On Saturday last two cars were precipitated through the same bridge. Other accidents have occurred during the past week, three of which have been attended with fatal consequences.

Presentation of Medals in the Twenty-Second Regiment National Guard.

The officers and members of the Twenty-second Regiment assembled last evening in full uniform for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of the "Vose Medals" to the nine best drilled soldiers in the command. The occasion drew together fully 1,500 ladies and gentlemen, who thronged the galleries and overflowed to the floor of the drill-room. The usual ceremonies of dress parade were gone through, after which the twenty-seven contestants for the company medals were brought to the front and center, where they were drilled by Capt. RICHARD VOSE, who presents the medals. After a severe drill in the manual and school of the company, the contestants returned to their places, and the regiment was reviewed in due form by Gen. WARD. As soon as the review was over the fortunate medal-men were announced as follows:

Sergt. John Waydell, of Company C; Company A, Private T. Jennings; Company B, Alex. Roux; Company C, Wm. F. McDonald; Company D, Geo. T. Patterson; Company E, Frank A. Batcheldor; Company G, Robert Lesser. Companies F, H and I were not represented.

Capt. VOSE then presented the medals, and the affair came to an agreeable and successful end.

Winthrop Sargent.

WINTHROP SARGENT, of this City, whose death occurred yesterday in Paris, was well known among the cultivated and literary men of this community and elsewhere, as an author possessing uncommon ability, and as a young man of the finest culture and most generous nature. The historical memoirs and other papers issuing from his pen have always displayed careful research and skillful treatment, and his *Biography of Major Andre* stands almost unequaled in its perfection of detailed and careful investigations shaped into fascinating yet authentic narration. Domestic afflictions during the late war greatly paralyzed his literary efforts and contributed mainly to the decline of his health, in consequence of which his amiable companionship and extensive information have been shared of late by comparatively few associates. The works which he has left behind him will always be very valuable to the students of American literature of this period; and it is to be deeply regretted that so promising an author could not have longer survived to adorn our times.

An Elopement in New-Jersey.

On Friday night EUGENE MYRTLE, a baggage-master on the Morris and Essex Railroad, eloped with the daughter of a widow who keeps a hotel at the corner of Main and Second streets, Harrison, Hudson County. MYRTLE had boarded for the year past with the widow, and his acquaintance with pretty MARY, the widow's daughter, fast ripened into a warmer feeling than friendship, but all unknown to the widow herself. A few days ago, however, the widow discovered the state of affairs and immediately forbade the further intercourse. Consequence, both left the house by different doors, and betook themselves to the 9 o'clock train from Newark to New-York, at the Broad-street depot. Here they were overtaken by ANNIE FALLON, the eldest sister of MARY, who ordered her sister to return home at once. To this demand EUGENE demurred, when he was fiercely attacked by the enraged ANNIE, who succeeded in severely damaging his countenance, but not in inducing MARY to return. The train sped on with the runaways triumphant, and the next morning they were married in Brooklyn, MYRTLE returning at once to his duties as baggage-master.

Attractive Sale of Pictures.

Messrs. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER have a sale of pictures on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, May 20 and 21, that should attract attention and bring prosperous results. Among the rest are several well-known works of American artists, including ROTHERMEL's "Republican Court, Time of Lincoln," LEUTZE's "Lincoln Delivering His Second Inaugural Address," and ROSENBERG's "Long Branch by Moonlight." DUBUFE's "Circassian Slave," and "Italia," by the Baron WAPPERS, will also be sold. The former was originally painted to order for CHARLES X. of France, and is noted as one of the best productions of the artist. It is believed that the WAPPERS' "Italia" will bring a very high price. There will be more than 250 pictures in all brought to the hammer on this interesting occasion, and of these many besides those we have named are really superior paintings.

The opportunity is a good one for gentlemen wishing to add to their collections choice specimens of either native or foreign art. It is, moreover, not likely soon to recur, since this sale will be, we presume, the last of marked importance for the season. The names of the artists enumerated in the list are substantial guarantees of the quality of the wares thus offered, and the reputation of the auctioneers is a safeguard no less trustworthy that the sale will be conducted, in all respects, as it should be.

A. Raymond & Co.,

CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.
EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED.
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Important Notice.

The Trustees of the Midnight Mission desire, *once more*, to call attention to the fact that they are making an effort to create a "building fund" of $40,000, free of collectors' fees or personal solicitations, by asking for 1,000 *voluntary* subscriptions of $40 each.

The "forty dollar plan" was adopted, in order that the public *generally* might be able to share in the work, and that it might not be burdensome to *any*.

There is every prospect that the end desired will be speedily accomplished. Nearly *one-fourth* of the sum called for has already been subscribed, and mostly paid in, but *it takes a long array of names to make* 1,000, and more than one half of the whole number required are *yet* to be obtained. The Trustees, therefore, most earnestly request *all* who wish to assist in this great work to forward their names without delay, in order that the *list* may be completed for publication, a copy of which will be sent to each subscriber. A payment of $10 *only* is *required* on subscribing—the balance can be paid in three installments, semi-annually. Those who wish to subscribe, but do not feel *prepared* to make a payment *now*, may forward their names, and defer payment to suit their convenience.

Larger subscriptions than $40 will of course be acceptable. Several of $100, and one of $500, have been received. *Please do not delay action until to-morrow; act at once, before other matters drive this from your mind.* Address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 26 Nassau-street, or

WM. ALEX. SMITH, 40 Wall-st.,
THOS. P. CUMMINGS, 87 Chambers-st.,
ROBERT S. HOLT, 57 Water-st.,
} Trustees of the Building Fund.

—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Second and Third Races between the *Cambria* and *Sappho*; Students' Revolt in Florence; Arrests of Rioters in Paris; Debate on Infallibility in the Ecumenical Council; Insurrection in Madeira; Revolt in the Argentine Republic; More Executions in Havana; The Red River Troubles; Espartero and the Spanish Crown.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress; The Registry in this City; The Fifteenth Amendment in Missouri; The Vermont Election; The Woman Suffrage Convention

General Topics.

The Fenian Expedition to Red River; Opening of the Boston Shoe and Leather Exchange; The Recent Railroad Collision near Eureka—Nineteen Killed and Thirty Wounded; Trotting on the Fashion Course; Horses in Training; Sale of *Lady Thorn*; Night Patrol in Hartford fifty years ago; A fearful Story from Kansas; The Indians; The Darien Exploring Expedition—Abandonment of the Morti River Route; The Fires in the Woods.

Agricultural.

The Care of Manures; Keeping Eggs; When to Plant Potatoes; Country Homes and How to Save Money. Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club.

Editorial Comments.

The Elections; The Party of Progress; The Fenian Opportunity Gone; San Domingo; Decline of American Commerce—The Cause and Remedy; Imperiling the Public Credit; The Treasury and the Debt; The Political Necessity of Peace; Education at the South; Volcanic France; Publication of Unclaimed Dividends and Deposits; Distribution of Pensions.

The Markets.

Specially prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

AN EMPHATIC APPROVAL BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

It is generally known that an examination of certain charges of official mismanagement against the officers and trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York has been in progress for several weeks by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State. Mr. Miller has just concluded his examination, and this morning received the following dispatch from a well-known citizen of Boston, to which the answer given below was returned. Such an emphatic indorsement of the Company will set at rest the prejudicial reports which have been current here and elsewhere.

BOSTON, Mass., May 18, 1870.

To George W. Miller, Insurance Superintendent of the State of New-York:

J. W. McCulloh represents that he was appointed by the Legislature of New-York to examine the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and that he has made many charges against the officers of that Company, all of which have been sustained by you. Is this true? Have the officers, or any of them, committed any wrong or breach of trust? What is the result of your examination? A public meeting of policy-holders is called to meet here Thursday, which McCulloh proposes to address. In your opinion, after the investigation you have made, is there anything in the conduct of the officers of the Company which should forfeit the confidence of the policy-holders in them. Answer by telegram, and also by to-day's mail.

GEORGE C. RICHARDSON.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

George C. Richardson, Esq., Boston, Mass.:

Your dispatch received. J. W. McCulloh was not appointed by the Legislature of this State to examine the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. He was allowed by the Investigating Committee of the Assembly to attend, and with my consent and the consent of the Company, he did attend and participate in an examination which I have been making. All charges made by Mr. McCulloh or others were fully investigated. The examination has been thorough. The charges of breach of trust and mismanagement have not in my opinion been established. Nothing has been shown which should forfeit or impair the confidence of the policy-holders or public in the Company or its management. My examination has satisfied me that the Company has been managed with peculiar ability and integrity, and that its condition is eminently sound. I shall publish an official report soon. GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York.

A. Rumrill & Co.,

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

Beg leave to announce that they have removed from their old stand, No. 264 Broadway, to the commodious store

NO. 273 BROADWAY, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST.

We desire to call attention to our new stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and sterling Silver-ware.

Our assortment of Watches include the best imported, and a full line of AMERICAN WATCHES, at lowest prices.

How to Look Young—Sixteen.—Don't paint or use vile hair restorers, but simply apply HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM upon your face, neck, and hands, and use LYON'S KATHARION upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft, and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, &c., and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle-age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CROSBY—BURKE.—In the Reformed Church of Bound Brook, N. J., on Saturday, May 14, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of New-York, Rev. ANTHON CROSBY, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE LA TOURETTE, daughter of John Burke, Esq., of Bound Brook.

LAFFITTE—BARKER.—At Pau, on Saturday, April 30, at the Mairie, afterward at the Church of Notre Dame, Bordeaux, GUSTAVE LAFFITTE, formerly of New-York, to KATE, youngest daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, of this City.

TOFFEY—SIP.—On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor, JOHN J. TOFFEY to M. LIZZIE SIP, all of Jersey City.

DIED.

BUCHANAN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, May 18, THEODORE DAVID, only son of Dr. Buchanan.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 355 West 20th-st., on Friday, 20th inst., at 1 P. M.

CHESTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 17, THOMAS L. CHESTER, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 111 West 31st-st., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery, this City.

FARNUM.—On Monday, May 16, Brig.-Gen. J. EGBERT FARNUM, late of the Excelsior Brigade, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 32 Stuyvesant-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HENSCHEL.—On Wednesday, May 18, after a short illness, Mr. ALEXANDER HENSCHEL.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEWLETT.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, May 17, GEORGE M. HEWLETT, in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence at Rockaway, on Friday, May 20, at 11 o'clock, and Trinity Church at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Hewlett's, on the Rockaway Branch of the South-side Railroad, on the arrival of the 8¾ and 10 o'clock trains from the foot of Roosevelt-st., New-York.

HYSLOP.—On Wednesday morning, May 18, Dr. JAMES HYSLOP, No. 109 East 19th-st.

The friends of the family, and the members of the medical profession, are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the South Dutch Church, corner 21st-st. and 5th-av.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, May 18, HANNAH KENNEDY, in the 83d year of her age—during 40 years a faithful and devoted nurse in the family of the late Benjamin Smith.

KIDDER.—At Wawayanda, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, May 17, FREDDIE A., son of Frederick Kidder, aged 8 years, 8 months and 4 days.

Funeral from the Episcopal Church at Ridgewood, west side, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, May 19. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 8, 8½ and 11½ A. M. Return from Ridgewood at 5½ P. M.

LITCHHULT.—On Tuesday, May 17, Mrs. ANNASTASIA LITCHHULT, aged 26 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother, Jeremiah McCafferty, and brother-in-law, Robert McIntyre, also the members of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 331 West 21st-st.

MORRIS.—At Jersey City, at the residence of Theo. F. Morris, M. D., WM. CULLEN MORRIS, Esq., in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Wayne-st., Jersey City.

PARDOW.—On Wednesday morning, May 18, AUGUSTA GARNET, wife of Robert Pardow, and eldest daughter of the late William O'Brien.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday morning, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Prince and Mott sts.

POLS.—On Tuesday, May 17, J. G. A. POLS, from Utrecht, Holland, aged 21 years.

The funeral services will take place at No. 141 West 14th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMPSON.—At Bordentown, N. J., on Monday, May 16, Capt. N. B. THOMPSON, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Bordentown, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 10 A. M.

THORNE.—At College Point, L. I., on Tuesday, May 17, GRACE, daughter of John R. and Lavinia Thorne, in the 9th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 23th inst., from St. Paul's Chapel, College Point, at 3½ o'clock. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 2½ o'clock. Carriages in waiting at depot.

TROWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 18, CHARLES TROWARD, in the 72d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TITUS.—On Fourth day, 5th month, May 18, PETER S. TITUS, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 13 Allen-st., on Sixth day, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred from Smith Clove Meeting-house of Friends on Seventh day, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Woodbury Station, New-York and Erie Railroad, on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train from Jersey City.

VAN BUSKIRK.—At Newbridge, on Monday, May 16, MARY HELEN, wife of Andrew Z. Van Buskirk, and daughter of the late Jacob Demott, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, May 19, at 2½ o'clock, from the North Church at Schraalenburg, N. J.

WILCOX.—On Tuesday, May 17, at Wallingford, Conn., HENRY P. WILCOX.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—On Monday, May 16, MARCUS P. WOODRUFF, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 33 5th-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WOODWARD.—At Middletown, Conn., on Wednesday, May 18, Dr. CHARLES WOODWARD.

Funeral Friday afternoon, May 20.

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NOTICE.

The UNITED STATES INDIAN COMMISSION will hold a convention (agreeable to previous announcement) at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, entrance on 8th-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 10 A. M., to consider the question of reform in the administration of Indian affairs. All persons interested are invited to attend.

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The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, May 21, 1870, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; and at all stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; F and G, 10:45 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday was not very lively. Only one stand—that of JOHNSON & MILLER—presented any attractions for buyers, and that only for country purchasers. The bidding on this lot was spirited, under the circumstances, and the prices realised were satisfactory to both purchaser and seller.

The valuable hotel property at Union Hill, N. J., consisting of a large two-story frame building and extension, containing ten rooms, with eight lots of ground, situated on Franklin and Jefferson streets and Hudson-avenue, was sold. Horse-cars from the ferry run every fifteen minutes, and the Erie Railroad has obtained a legislative grant to run a ferry from the foot of Chambers and Twenty-third streets to Weehawken, at a point within ten minutes' walk of this place. The property realized $8,350.

WM. H. RAYNOR has sold two lots south-east corner of Ninety-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, each 25x100, and three full lots on the rear, fronting Ninety-seventh-street, all for $36,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

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Renwick-st., w. s., No. 23, 18.9x60, h. and l.	$6,550
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28th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	4,500
32d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 12.6x98.9	7,270
56th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x27.7	1,700
57th-st., w. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	30,000
60th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, h. and l. / 60th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	50,000
85th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	2,750
Avenue A and 85th-st., s. e. corner, no dimensions	4,050
Madison-av. and 77th-st., n. e. corner, 102.2x125	62,000
2d-av., e. s., 49 ft. n. of 27th-st., 24.8x100	25,750
3d-av., e. s., 45 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x110	19,000
10th-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 28th-st., 24.8x100	12,250
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Hickory-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	$2,400
Hooper-st., s. s., 306 ft. e. of Lee-av., 40x100	2,200
Huron-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 25x100	800
Pacific-st., n. s., 218 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 22x80	16,500
Pulaski-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	6,875
Union-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Court-st., 25x100	30,000
Union-st., s. s., 126.3 ft. e. of Smith-st., 123.9x98	15,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 75x100	1,500
Withers-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100, h. and l.	3,000
3d-st., n. e. s., 242 ft. n. w. of 7th-av., 25x90	3,500
9th-st., n. e. s., 172.10 ft. s. e. of 7th-av., 19.6x100	11,000
17th-st., n. e. s., 156 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 22.6x100.2	7,300
21st-st., s. w. s., 350 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 50x100	4,300
28th-st., n. s., 340 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100	500
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28th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	500
Clinton-av., w. s., 141 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 20x120	19,500
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Division-av., s. s., 97.8 ft. from Marcy-av., 25x29.5x29.9x25x29.6x29.6	6,600
Shepard-av., w. s., 55 ft. n. of Blake-av., 50x100, c. and g. / Shepard-av., w. s., 155 ft. n. of Blake-av., 50x100, c. and g.	880
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Elliott-st., n. s., 144 ft. w. of White Plains-road, 75x140	$250
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Park-st., n. s., adjoining S. Birdsall's, 35x100	$300
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3d-av., s. e. s., part lot No. 88 Claremont, 50x125	900
Rye.	
Post road and Purdy-av., n. w. corner, 150x245	$12,500
West Farms.	
Taylor-av., n. w. s., lot No. 135 and n. half No. 145 Belmont Village	$700
Yonkers.	
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Pine and Lafayette sts., s. w. corner, 17x75	$5,500
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Bloomfield-st., w. s., 55 ft. n. of 8th-st., 25x100	$9,000
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Jackson-st., s. s., 120 ft. from Market-st., 30x100	950
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High-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Jane-st., 27x100	2,600
Belleville.	
Dow-st., e. s., lot No. 116, 30x125	$1,500
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McClare to Pierce, 5 ch. 77h. 6x2 ch. 77¼l	$22,000
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Shore road and Kill Von Kull, 42x23.10x45.9x24.3, Jno. Sumner Clark's half share	$600
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Maple-av., s. s., H. D. Townsend's, 113x157.10	$1,800
Northfield.	
Morning Star road, corner Shore road, 50x100, D. Low's	$2,000
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L. M. Lee's lot, adjoining Jas. Wood's, 45x204	$212
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FOR SALE OR TO LET—UNFURnished, at Summit, N. J., a large first-class dwelling-house, having every convenience of a City house, with two and a half acres of land, or more if required; stable, ice-house, &c., near the railway station. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YOUR OWN TERMS OF PAYMENT, AND VERY CHEAP—Two most beautiful COUNTRY HOMES, close to the City, with ALL City conveniences—gas, water, bath-rooms, stationary wash-tubs, bells, speaking-tubes, &c., &c.; fine plots of ground; high and very healthful location; accessible from up town or down town in forty-five or fifty minutes nineteen times a day each way, between 5 A. M. and midnight, by the best railway and cars in the country. GO and SEE the houses. Particulars of ALBERT COGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

MAKE A MEMORANDUM OF THIS. 647 XVIIITH WARD (BROOKLYN) LOTS, (ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT'S FARM,) Must all be sold at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, May 25, at the City Sales-room, Brooklyn. BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT. Maps ready at the office of the auctioneers,
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A LARGE BROWN-stone country residence, in complete order, with ten acres of land; lawn, fruit, orchard, garden, &c.; elevated ground, with commanding view of the surrounding country for miles around; two hours from New-York; five minutes' walk from railroad depot; house contains eighteen rooms and basement, with all modern improvements; large parlor and conservatory; wide hall, and an elegant dining-room, all finished in hard wood. For information address W. O., Box No. 4,069 New-York Post-office.

CLASSON POINT.—THE ELEGANT MANsion of Mr. Monnot, at Classon Point, completely furnished, with five, ten, or more acres of ground; large garden, abundance of fruits, shade trees, &c., and one of the finest lawns in the country, running to the water edge; abundant stable and coach-house accommodations, &c.; the dwelling has all the modern improvements, including gas, stationary wash-tubs, &c. To rent to a private family for one, two, or three years, at $2,500 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLing-house with modern improvements and three acres of land, in Cornwall, near the short cut, Erie Railroad Depot, two hours from the City; beautiful situation; mountain air; fine shade and ornamental trees; plenty of fruit and water; ice-house filled, and garden planted; will be rented to 1st October for $1,000. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, or GEORGE E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—$2,500 ONLY—ON 5TH-AV., AN elegant four-story brown-stone house, perfectly new, opposite Central Park, to a responsible private family, for the above moderate rent.
BARKER & COSTER, Room No. 6 New Herald Building.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURG TO LET—Suitable for a large family or a boarding-house; has thirteen bedrooms; piazza on three sides fourteen feet wide; view unequaled. CLARE, HOLGATE & CO., No. 246 Canal-st.

TO LET—A SPLENDID NEW HOUSE, ALL modern; six miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; fine grounds; good view of the Bay. Apply to R. H. HINE, No. 557 6th-av., or at No. 18 South William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SEVERAL ELEGANT, desirably-located residences for rent, fully furnished, (or unfurnished,) fifty-five minutes from New-York. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

TO LET, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A handsomely-furnished cottage-house, nine rooms, for the Summer or year; immediate possession. Apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., real estate agents, adjoining depot, Montclair.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE, commodious furnished house in Salisbury, Conn.; garden, stables, &c.; 20 to 140 acres land. Direct to Box No. 189, Peekskill, N. Y.

ELM PARK, STATEN ISLAND.—PERemptory sale of 445 splendid lots, by order of Daniel Low, Esq., next MONDAY. Be sure and go. Send for maps to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

HUNDREDS ARE GOING DOWN THE BAY Next MONDAY to attend JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale at ELM PARK, Staten Island. Sale peremptory. Maps at Johnson & Miller's, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, an old established coal yard, 60x150, with front office; situated in a desirable location. Apply to EDWARD J. KING & SONS, No. 426 Broome-st.

LOTS TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE years, with renewal, desirably located on 44th-st., between Broadway, 7th and 8th avs. Apply to WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Nos. 1,213 Broadway and 595 6th-av.

TO LET—WITH FIXTURES, A STORE suitable for publishing or paper business, being in the vicinity of Bible House and Broadway. Rent low. Apply at No. 111 East 9th-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. 5 BEEKman st., Room No. 7, first floor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY T. SKILLEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry T. Skillen, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN BOWLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th April, 1870.
my5-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,691.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BOGERT and CORNELIUS OAKLEY, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John B. Bogert and Cornelius Oakley, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.
my5-law3wTh* JNO. V. BOGERT, Assignee.

NO. 2,704.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WALDRON, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Waldron, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of April, 1870. BENJAMIN W. HOW, Assignee.
my12-law3wTh*

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., one door from Bowery, (40 years at No. 3 Division-st.,) cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted, when all others have failed. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN & COLLENDER Manufacturers of STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES. WAREROOMS AND OFFICE, NO. 738 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.; E. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, nearly

ONE HUNDRED ACRES

IN UPWARD OF

ONE THOUSAND LOTS ON BROADWAY,

HARLEM RIVER, 9TH and 10TH AVS., 200TH to 217TH STS., inclusive, and other contiguous streets and avenues, part of

THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD.

This splendid property is admirably located and adapted to immediate improvement. The streets and avenues through it have been permanently established by law.

IT IS NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.

There is no better place to make investments.
The rapid growth of the City makes it doubtful if so magnificent a chance will ever again be offered to buyers for permanent or speculative investments.
Sale positive, title indisputable, sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.
Examine the property. Do not lose the chance and repent too late.
For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, counsel for the executors, No. 132 Nassau-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.

LORILLARD ESTATE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 100 LOTS, PLOTS AND VILLA SITES at

FORDHAM PARK

NEAR FORDHAM DEPOT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

A J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,

WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT 12 M., AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, ON THE 31ST DAY OF MAY, 1870, THE UNSOLD PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE PETER LORILLARD, SITUATED AT FORDHAM.

This magnificent property has been topographically surveyed and laid out by Gen. E. L. Viele, formerly chief engineer of the Central Park, and will be offered to the public in lots and villa sites of convenient size.
TERMS LIBERAL.
For maps and further information apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 29 Wall-st., G. TILLOTSON, No. 285 Broadway, MAN & PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE.
Tuesday, May 24, 1870, AT 1 P. M., ON THE PREMISES, TRUSTEES' SALE OF FIFTY VERY DESIRABLE TOWN LOTS AT CRANFORD, N. J., FORTY-EIGHT MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
The lots are among the most desirable in the town, situated three minutes' walk from the station, on established streets and in the midst of improvements.
These lots will be absolutely sold without reserve.
There will also be offered a new French roofed residence, with nine rooms and lot 150 feet square.
Should the day prove stormy, sale will take place on 26th inst., at same hour.
Special train at 12 M. from foot of Liberty-st.
Collation on arrival of train.
For maps, passes and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.
City and Country Real Estate, Houses, Lots and Farms, at public or private sale, leased, rented or exchanged. Loans negotiated.
On SATURDAY, May 21, 1870, At 12 o'clock, at Mrs. Hewlett's Hotel, Hempstead Village, Queens County, L. I., GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF SPLENDIDLY SITUATED BUILDING PLOTS AND LOTS,
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee, the ESTATE OF SARAH THORNE, deceased,
Comprising about Forty-two acres, beautifully located in different parts of the flourishing and attractive village of HEMPSTEAD, L. I.,
And handsomely mapped and subdivided (by Chas. H. Haswell, Esq., Civil Engineer,) into most desirable plots of from one-half to two acres each. Will be peremptorily sold as above.
To reach property, take Long Island Railroad cars at Hunter's Point. Eight trains daily.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' Office, No. 10 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER, THURSDAY, May 19, At 1 o'clock, on the premises, At New-Brighton, Staten Island, 110 SPLENDID LOTS, Situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island, Will positively be sold by order of the executors of the estate of J. S. WESTERVELT, deceased, ON TERMS SO EASY THAT ALL MAY BUY. Free collation before the auction under a spacious tent.
The lots are only two minutes (by flagged walk) from landing; thirty-two minutes from Whitehall-st., New-York, by one of the best ferries running from the City. Boats ply constantly by day and night. Location high, commanding and surrounded by first-class improvements; avenues sixty feet wide, graded and flagged; property has been in family fifty-five years. All who are seeking homes or who desire safe and profitable investments, should attend this sale. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING LOTS, (the Sherwood estate,) AT QUEENS, L. I., on the premises, at 12 o'clock M., ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870. FREE LUNCH.
SPECIAL TRAIN from Hunter's Point, at 10½ A. M., on day of sale. Free tickets from LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers, No. 10 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT ART SALE, BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ON THE EVENINGS OF FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 20 AND 21, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, will be sold, positively without reserve, one of the FINEST GALLERIES OF MODERN ART EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC IN THIS CITY.
This collection will comprise the Original of the large picture destroyed by fire, THE REPUBLICAN COURT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, BY ROTHERMEL; THE CIRCASSIAN SLAVE, Painted to order for Charles X. of France, BY DUBUFE; PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN Delivering his second Inaugural Address, BY LEUTZE; LONG BRANCH IN THE SEASON BY MOONLIGHT, 1868, BY ROSENBERG; ITALIA, BY THE BARON WAPPERS, OF BRUSSELS, with a series of fine paintings by the following eminent American artists, viz.: GIFFORD, JAS. HART, TAIT, NEHLIG, POPE, LANG, SONNTAG, SMILLIE, BIERSTADT, W. HART, HADE, BRISTOL, J. G. BROWN, DE HAAS, OGILVIE, FAIRMAN, RONDEL, KEKKING, WILLIAMSON, CULVERHOUSE, CARTER AND OTHERS.
And the leading European Masters, BORCHARD, DIAZ, MAROHN, MELLER, CHAPLIN, DUMARESQ, DEVAUX, FAUVEL, LEDRUT, ROZIER, L'EPINAY, DUBOURGAL, BILDERS, MARTENS, VILLAMEE, BENNASSAY, LEON, BORKMANN, WATELET, COUDER, MONFALLET, VON WILLE, ERDMANN, TOUSSAINT, LACHENWITZ, JERNBERG, CAREHOFF, SELL, JACOBSON, HERREN, LINDLAR, ADLOFF, ARNZ, NOEL, SPANGLER, KLEIN, WILMS, FRIEBEL, LASSALLE, KREUTZER, KOEK KOEK, RUYTEN, MAES, VERHOEVEN, BALL, VAARBERG, BIDAN, GERARD, VERTEN, VAN HAMME, CARABAIN, SPOHLER, LINNIG, COMS, DE BRACKELEER, SCHAEFELS, AND OTHERS OF EQUAL CELEBRITY.
Also a bust of J. C. CALHOUN, BY GREENOUGH, and several pieces of statuary from the New-York Club, and a fine mosaic table, (THE COLISEUM, ROME.)
On view on and from MONDAY, May 16, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, CHICKERING PIANOFORTE, ROSE-WOOD BILLIARD TABLE, FINE CHINA, GLASS, &C.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, THURSDAY, May 19, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 34 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.:
All the contents of said house, viz.: Fine rose-wood parlor suite, in blue satin; marble-top center and fancy tables, rich satin damask, reps and lace curtains, fine lounges, sofas and Turkish chairs, walnut extension table, fine buffet, dining chairs, rose-wood and walnut French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, good mattresses, bolsters and pillows, a good assortment of china and glassware, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, all the kitchen utensils, &c. Also, rose-wood four-pocket billiard table complete, all the gas chandeliers and fixtures. Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On the evening of SATURDAY, May 21, 1870, At the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., ABRAHAM LINCOLN delivering his second Inaugural address, by E. LEUTZE, from Library of New-York Club. Life size. This painting is considered to be one of the best PORTRAITS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT, and as a work of art is in every way worthy of the late artist.
ALSO, the MARBLE STATUARY from the Conservatory of the NEW-YORK CLUB, viz.: TWO BACCHANTES, TWO SPHINXES, CROUCHING VENUS, MAID AT THE FOUNTAIN, and THE FAWN.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MAY 20, AT 10 A. M., AT the Sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.—REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.—Large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. At 12 o'clock, rockaway carriage, seven Singer's sewing-machines, for tailors; Grover & Baker's do., (new,) and other makers. At 2 P. M., silver-plated ware, and 200 assorted Dresden dishes, for butter, &c., extensively used in hot climates. At 4 P. M., two splendid rose-wood pianos, one excellent upright do., and several others; parlor suites, &c.
TUESDAY, May 24, at 10½ A. M., about 250 lots of rich moquet, velvet, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain carpets, rags, oil-cloths, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 19, at 11½ o'clock, within store, No. 88 Wall-st., FRESH MESSINA AND PALERMO ORANGES. 2,976 boxes fresh Messina Oranges. 1,317 boxes fresh Palermo Mountain Oranges. Ex steam-ships *Palmyra*, *Statira*, *Dorian*.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS, SUCCESSORS TO SMITH & LOUNSBERY, AT THEIR NEW STORE, NO. 738 BROADWAY.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.
NEW STYLES DAILY RECEIVED.
SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE name of W. J. SYMS & BROTHER has been this day dissolved, SAMUEL E. SYMS withdrawing therefrom.
The business of the firm will be settled by WILLIAM J. SYMS, at No. 300 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870.

NOTICE.—BOTH PARTIES HAVING WITHdrawn from business, the copartnership hitherto existing between them, under the firm of BOGERT & KNEELAND, is by mutual consent dissolved.
HENRY K. BOGERT, CHARLES KNEELAND.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of fine

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new ware-rooms, No. 740 Broadway, but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches	-	$1,000
Landaus	- -	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences	-	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons	- -	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.
Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.
GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - - - - - $150
PONY CARRIAGES, With Rumble Seat for Servants - - - 200

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME BAY horses, 7 years old, sixteen hands high, very gentle and warranted perfectly sound. Apply at No. 80 Bank-st., from 9 to 3 o'clock.

A TEAM OF HANDSOME BLACK horses for sale, 15½ hands, stylish and fast, long tails and manes; sold separately. Can be seen corner 73d-st. and 4th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTORY AT GREENPOINT FOR SALE.—The brick buildings, 80x100 feet, corner of Union-av. and Box-st., together with the lease, boiler, engine, and all the machinery in running order, for sale at $16,500, or to rent for five years at $2,500 per annum, insurance and taxes. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FLOUR-MILLS IN AVENUE C FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Machinery new and of the most approved kind; engine, 150 horse-power; capacity of mills, 400 barrels per day. Apply to CLARE, HOLGATE & CO., No. 246 Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A STEADY, active business young man, with a small cash capital, to take an interest and charge of a good safe business, established many years. For particulars apply at No. 109 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 302 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EQUAL TO SEVEN PER CENT.—INterest from June 1 on deposits made on or before that day. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due June 1, 1870, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 21 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of $2 per share, payable on and after June 1, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., May 20, and open on the morning of June 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE R. R. CO., CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of $5 per share be paid to stockholders on June 1. The transfer-books will be closed from May 20 to June 1. JOHN KERR, President.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over $20 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN (FREE OF U. S. TAX) OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE 50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS, A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.
We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.
United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on MONDAY, May 23, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on TUESDAY, May 24, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1870.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.
TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 532 miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 7, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of business, will be held in the Company's depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
BOSTON, Mass., May 5, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 14th inst., and until the 1st day of June prox.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $4,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.
Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $13,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1897, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.
We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS. Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON, W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST., NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of the act of the Legislature amending and continuing in force the charter of the bank,) have decided to increase the capital stock of the bank not to exceed one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) inclusive of the appraised value of the present stock, viz.: $340,000.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE NOW OPEN at the Banking Office, No. 37 Camp-st., for 2,600 new shares—say $260,000—MAKING THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK $600,000.
The present stockholders are entitled by preference to subscribe for the new stock, in proportion to their respective shares, which privilege will be considered as waived unless exercised prior to 20th June prox.
Terms of subscription: Fifteen per cent. cash at the time of subscription; ten per cent. payable on the 1st July, 1870, and the remaining seventy-five per cent. in installments as may be hereafter determined by the Board, after thirty days' notice given to subscribers. No installment to exceed twenty-five per cent.
By order of the Board.
OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST., NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized, by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of section 2 of Act No. 65, of the Legislature of the State, approved March 16, 1870, amending and continuing in force the charter of the Bank,) have appraised and declared the actual cash value of the present capital stock of the bank to be $17 per share. Under the provisions of said act the present capital stock will be consolidated into shares of the par value of $100, and the stockholders are hereby called upon to return to the bank the certificates of stock now held by them, in order that new certificates of $100 may be issued; and no transfers will be made hereafter except in the certificates of the new stock.
Whenever the amount of old stock held by any stockholder does not amount to the even sum of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, it will be at the option of said stockholder either to receive from the bank the price of the stock held in excess of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the appraised cash value, or to pay the difference and receive one share of full paid stock.
By order of the Board.
OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS to accept or reject a supplement to the charter enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved by the Governor April 9, 1870, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock M. By order of the Board of Directors.
MAY 14, 1870. S. MCHENRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers AND Railway Agents, No 12 Wall-st., New-York.
Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.
N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, Indorsed by the State of Alabama, FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Indorsed by the State of Georgia, Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON 9TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the ensuing year:

DAVID DOWS,	JOHN VAN ARSDALE,
HOWEL HOPPOCK,	HENRY ANSTICE,
MULFORD MARTIN,	OGDEN HAGGERTY,
STEPHEN WRAY,	MATT. VASSAR, JR.
WILLIAM A. MARTIN,	JOHN H. BROWER,
WM. H. JOHNSON,	JESSE HOYT,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOHN CASTREE,
PETER MCMARTIN,	JOHN HALSTED,
SAMUEL J. BERRY,	B. H. VAN AUKEN,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	WARREN HARRIOT,
JAS. O. SMITH,	JAMES THOMPSON,
HENRY B. COWLES,	A. S. HAMMERSLEY,
JOHN GIBNEY,	RICH. B. DUYCKINCK,
FERD. DUYSTERS,	WALTER W. PRICE,
JOHN D. JONES,	C. L. SHARPSTEIN,
EDWARD ELSWORTH,	DAVID MURRAY,
C. K. SUTTON,	DANIEL O. ARCHER,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	BENJ. P. KISSAM,
GEORGE LELAND,	THOS. M. HOOKER,
M. V. B. FOWLER,	BENJ. STEPHENS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, M. V. B. FOWLER was unanimously elected President, and DAVID QUACKINBUSH appointed Secretary.
JOHN CASTREE, Chairman.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12, 1870.
ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS of an act approved March 1, 1870, "To provide for a sinking fund and the management of the same," the undersigned Commissioners, under said act, hereby authorize as follows:
Proposals will be received on or before 12 M., THURSDAY, 26th inst., at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, for the sale of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars of the bonds or stocks of the State of South Carolina. Such proposals must be for amounts not less than five thousand ($5,000) dollars, and must state the issues of the bonds or stocks offered, and the price to be paid, only on the par value of the principal, in lawful money.
Bonds or stocks purchased must be delivered on the day next succeeding the award, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals that may be considered adverse to the interests of the State.
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor,
J. L. NEAGLE, Controller-General,
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney-General,
J. H. RAINEY, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate,
R. C. DE LARGE, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, held on the 17th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

James Hoy,	Nicholas B. LaBau,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,	William E. Hoy,
Cornelius K. Garrison,	Joseph Seligman,
William M. Tweed,	Hugh Smith,
Andrew V. Stout,	Albert H. Vernam,
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.,	George W. McLean,
Richard B. Connolly,	George Opdyke,
Peter B. Sweeny,	George J. Forrest.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors James Hoy, Esq., was elected President, and William E. Hoy, Esq., Treasurer, of the Company.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating certificate No. 18,349 in name of GEORGE BREITENSTEIN, issued by the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, dated April 5, 1870, for $1,700, upon which $1,300 has been paid. Said certificate having been lost or stolen, payment thereof has been stopped, and a new certificate applied for. GEORGE BREITENSTEIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Dated May 3, 1870.

$225,000—ESTATE FUNDS TO loan on bond and mortgage on improved City real estate, in the following sums: $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000, $7,500, $8,000, $10,000, $12,000 and $15,000. Good second mortgages cashed. Brokers need not apply.
GEORGE B. WALTON, No. 61 Cedar-st.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

DESMOINES VALLEY RAILROAD first mortgage eight per cent. bonds For sale by LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—DURING THE SUMMER months or in the absence of a family, a house to take care of, by a respectable married man and his wife; no children or other incumbrance; man works in 13th-st., and if such should offer would like it to be in that locality; both will be found trustworthy. Address A. B. C., No. 36 West 13th-st.

MECHANICS, IF YOU WANT TO SECURE HOMES within forty-five minutes of the City, go to ELM PARK, Staten Island, with JOHNSON & MILLER next MONDAY. Maps of the property at Johnson & Miller's, No. 25 Nassau-st.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY WISH to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; good references given. Call or address for one week, T. B., care Wood Bros., Armory Twenty-second Regiment, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, May 18 | Batavia, Saturday, May 28
Tarifa, Thursday, May 19 | Russia, Wednes., June 1
Marathon, Sat'day, May 21 | Aleppo, Thursday, June 2
Cuba, Wednesday, May 25 | Samaria, Saturday, June 4
Samaria, Thursday, May 26 | [illegible] Wednesday, June 8

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 9

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA......May 21 | BRITANNIA....June 1
CALEDONIA.....May 25 | INDIA........June 4
EUROPA........May 28 | IOWA.........June 8

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $28; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20		

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............May 25, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.............June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS........June 8, at 9 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD...........June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH........June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY.......June 29, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

STEERAGE PASSAGE

To Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, REDUCED TO $28 CURRENCY.

HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, May 28, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, June 4, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $60 and $70.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $195 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, May 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, May 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, [illegible] 24.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July [illegible]

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, May 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 2.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, June 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Wednesday, June 22.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-SHIP [illegible]

Capt. [illegible]

On WEDNESDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 77 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

(Change of pier to No. 5 North River.)
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 5 North River, on SATURDAY, May 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS; The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

SOUTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH,

Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: For passengers, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for freight, 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, for passengers, 8:17 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.; for freight, 7:10 P. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISK, Jr. President.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼, for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 12th...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 13th.......6:00 A. M.
Friday, 13th.....2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 14th...2:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th.......7:30 A. M.
Monday, 16th.....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th......9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th..6:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 18th....10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th...6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 19th.....11:00 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $1. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON.—THE REGULAR LINE.—The only line connecting with the Hudson and Boston and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers NURPA and REDFIELD leave foot of Christopher-street EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths free.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE 30TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express; drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room-car express for Chicago.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express; drawing-room cars attached.
7:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R., also L. S. and M. S. R. R. (daily.)
11:00 P. M., Night express; sleeping cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
MAY 2, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

For sale, a plot containing 2¾ lots, or 800 square feet, on White Oak Hill, overlooking the Bay. PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD OR TO THE COUNTRY.—An American lady and son would like the charge of a furnished house, without compensation; unexceptionable references given; no children. Address H. B. C., Box No. 3,965 New-York Post-office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

HOFFMAN & FERSCH, MANUFACTURERS of show-cases in silver-plate, black-walnut, &c. The Patent Magic Hinge, 145 Chatham-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION by a competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; or as ladies-maid and seamstress; has no objection to travel; understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, 42 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant person as baby's nurse; understands the care of a baby from birth; or would take care of a growing child and do fine sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 384 5th-av., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE steady young woman as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to do the coarse washing; would be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 220 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid; is a very good dress-maker; understands making all kinds of under-garments; can operate on a sewing-machine; has taken lessons in hair-dressing; willing to go to the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 126 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, both French and English; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 325 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress in a private family; is willing to assist in chamber-work; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 153 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children; has lived in first-class families; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and light chamber-maid by a respectable young woman; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 75 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class infant's nurse; can bring up by hand or bottle; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply at 246 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as plain cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 327 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands the best of English and French cooking; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of a baby; to go in the country preferred; has good reference. Call at No. 171 3d-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 253 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation to travel to Europe; would wait on grown children or a lady; has been to Europe, and understands traveling; best City references. Call for two days at No. 39 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE girl as waitress in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; three years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 208 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 11 Union Court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young girl of seventeen years, in some respectable family to assist in the care of the children and make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Apply at 319 Broome-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A Protestant and without incumbrance, an engagement to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has the best of City references. Call on or address Mrs. M. A. E., 252 West 19th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth and has good City reference. Apply at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation to travel with a family going to Europe, as nurse or to wait on an invalid lady; accustomed to the care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 37 West 31st-st., from 2 to 5.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; she is a very good cook; meats, game, soup, pastry, creams; good baker, &c.; has the best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid; City reference given; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 209 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has best City references from her last place. Call at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work; would go to the country for the Summer; the best City references will be given. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Welsh woman, Protestant, as an efficient infant's nurse; can take the entire charge, night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; good seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands French and English cooking; can bone, lard, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Call at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, a situation as first-class cook; has a little girl eight years old; will want her with me. Call at No. 308 East 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; good references from last place. Call at No. 223 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; operates on several machines; prefers going to Newport; best City references. Call at No. 623 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress-making; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 525 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and sewing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; best City references; no objection to going in the country. Call at No. 156 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 415 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT American woman, a situation in the City or country as a good cook and to assist at washing and ironing. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook and will assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 116 8th-st., Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 353 East 31st-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress; would go a short distance in the country; four years' City reference. Call at No. 385 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 321 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, WORK BY THE day or week; is a first-rate house-cleaner; can take hold of washing, or any work which may be required. Inquire for Mrs. DUNBAR, 412 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; can give good recommendations; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 12th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and laundress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good seamstress; the best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 239 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid or as waitress and chamber-maid. Can be seen at No. 303 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBER-maid, or chamber-maid and nurse. Call for two days at No. 46 West 33th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 46 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; best of City reference. Call at or address No. 305 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook who can furnish reference from her last place. Apply at 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; four years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., NEW No. 335—For country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, ladies' maids, governesses, nurse, seamstress, house-workers, young girls, &c.

AT THE MAGNIFICENT OFFICE over the drug-store, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st., a select class of respectable servants—German, French and Irish—constantly on hand.

SIMMS' OFFICE, NO. 182 WEST 20TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., supplies first-class colored servants, male and female, to all every capacity.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and waiting; best the best of City reference. Call at No. 419 East 18th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single young man, a Protestant, who understands his business perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; has six years' first-class City reference. Address A. M. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, a situation as gardener; understands the care and management of horses; long experience in this country; fully capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; good City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a sober, honest man, who speaks German, French and English; thoroughly understands his duties and can give the best of City reference from last place. Apply for two days at the grocery-store, No. 680 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a young man, married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory reference given; country preferred. Can be seen for two days by addressing E. F., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, lately landed from England, a situation as light carman, groom or coachman; good City references. Call on or address for three days SAMUEL, stable No. 117 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his business in French and English style; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, Scotch; would go to the country or travel for the Summer; good City reference from last place. Address J. McC., No. 75 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; is also a good groom; has no objections to the country; can be highly recommended by gentlemen living in this City as a superior driver. Address P. F. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENglishman, a situation as coachman and groom; married; unexceptionable City references; City or country; country preferred. Address C. R., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener and coachman; understands the business perfectly well; can give the best recommendation as to capability. Address M. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or first-class groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself useful about a gentleman's place; best reference. Address J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN OLD EXPERIENCED gardener, a situation; a single man; understands the management of a greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, plain garden and flower garden; good reference. Address C. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a married man with no children, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Address E. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and has the best of references from his last employers. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMily, a situation; is a good plain gardener, understands farming and the care of horses and cows; wife would take charge of a dairy and poultry; good references. Address S. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a sober, capable man; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 157 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference from his former and last employer. Call or address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman as coachman and groom; has five years' reference from his last employer; understands his business; good City driver; honest and obliging. Address P. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman, by a single man who has many years' experience in driving in this City; can give several years' of the best City references. Address P. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as coachman and groom; has seven years' reference; is willing and obliging. Call on S. H. BROWN, feed-store, No. 111 East 11th-st., corner 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; thoroughly understand his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good City references. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; five years' reference from his last place. Call on or address J. C., private stable, No. 45 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as waiter; best City reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 900 Broadway, in the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom in the City or country; is willing and obliging; can furnish first-class reference. Address D. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; five years' recommendation from his last place. Call at No. 66 Bleecker-st. for E. D.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden if required; has good reference. Address W. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man of long experience; no objections to the country. Can be seen at the private stable No. 146 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; five years' reference from his last place. Call on or address J. C., private stable, No. 45 West 18th-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR Europe wishes to procure a situation for his waiter. Call or address No. 305 5th-av.

TEN FIRST-CLASS FARM HANDS and experienced gardeners, English, Scotch, French, German, Swedish and American, want employment at No. 6 Bowling-green.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY for a religious society; must be a layman of deep piety, well educated, good correspondent, affable manners, tact, good business training, and not over thirty years of age. Address, with full name, residence, church connection and references, SECRETARY, Station D Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH OR Welsh cook; also, a Welsh or English laundress and a competent English chamber-maid, for a first-class private family at high wages; English, Swede, German or Welsh preferred. Apply, with reference, at No. 109 4th-av., second floor.

WANTED.—A GOOD GARDENER, WHO CAN come well recommended as a sober and industrious man, and who will work for moderate wages, can have immediate employment by addressing B. HALL, Rome, N. Y. If he comes without further notice can advise of his arrival through the Post-office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS wanted at CARPENTER'S old-established Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses and house-workers; also, for girls lately landed; no charge till engaged.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, SIXTEEN OR seventeen years of age, to do light work in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 216 West 40th-st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED women—one as cook, the other as waitress; both must thoroughly understand their business, and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the paper-collar trade. Address C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBER-maid and waitress. The lady can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., all well-recommended cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, &c., can find immediate employment in City or country.

WANTED—JUST THE MAN TO TAKE charge of an Intelligence Office; fair wages paid, with board. Apply No. 6 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort, and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steamboats of all kinds if desired.

J. & E. MYERS, Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 59 4th-av., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Bolster and Pillow-cases, embroidered and ruffled to order. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX, Formerly of [illegible] & WILCOX.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 12 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—To let by a French lady, a second and third floor en suite or singly; is a fashionable brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements; for gentlemen or families; first-class board; private table, if desired; handsome reception room; references exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, [illegible], near 5th-av., wish to rent to a single gentleman a double room, freshly painted and furnished, with gas, hot and cold water, &c.; breakfast if desired. Address F., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET IN A newly-furnished house, to gentlemen, without board. Only those willing to pay liberally for an elegant home need apply at No. 37 East 9th-st., corner of University-place.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain fine rooms with board in a quiet family, where there are no children, on reasonable terms; two large rooms, with closets, vacant. Inquire at No. 243 West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

NO. 378 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church, two bright, cheerful rooms, together or separately, in private family; modern conveniences; home comforts; private table if desired; moderate terms. References.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST., SECOND floor, front room, suitable for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable. Reference required.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—SECOND floor, front room; suitable for a gentleman or gentleman and wife; with or without board; location desirable; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING No. 20 West 46th-st., will let, with board, whole or part of second floor, elegantly furnished, to desirable party; house full size and in complete order.

NO. 220 EAST 18TH-ST.—A HANDsome back parlor and two front rooms, furnished, with board, all modern improvements, excellent location; reference required.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN entire second floor to first-class parties, either with private table or without board; highest references required.

NO. 71 MADISON-AV.—BOARD; SECOND floor; also rooms on third and fourth floors to families and gentlemen, at greatly reduced rates; transient or otherwise.

ONE SMALL AND TWO LARGE well-furnished rooms, with board, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; hot and cold water in rooms, and ample closets.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, SECOND and third floors, furnished, en suite or singly, to gentlemen; house first-class in every particular; references required. Call at No. 112 East 17th-st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board, a nicely-furnished, large or small room, on second floor; good references required. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

NO. 137 WEST 47TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A private family have handsome furnished rooms to let, with board or private table; references required.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, in good location; all modern improvements. Address or apply at SMITH'S, No. 113 West 28th-st.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—A LARGE, PLEASant room with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st. Reference exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS without board, to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES can be accommodated at New-Canaan, Conn., two hours from City by New-Haven Railroad; half mile from depot; high, healthy location; good house; stabling if desired. Apply to H. L. AYRES, New-Canaan, Conn., or at No. 126 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE SHREWSbury River, near Long Branch; first-class board, good bathing and boating; also, a small cottage on the lawn, with private table. Apply to JAHNE, SMITH & CO., No. 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

BOARD AT WEST POINT, FOR May and June, or the season. Address A. MEARNS, Sr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

This attractive Summer resort will be open July 1 for an unexceptionable class of boarders. For particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

opens for the reception of guests on the 27th of June, 1870. Knowing the want and favoritism of pure filtered rain water for drinking purposes at Newport, the proprietor last Autumn constructed a reservoir with a capacity of six hundred hogsheads, so arranged that all the water used for drinking at the Ocean House will be drawn from this reservoir and filtered, thereby removing all impurities and affording perfectly healthy "drinking water."

Satisfactory prices for rooms given upon application to JOSEPH B. WEAVER, Proprietor, Ocean House, Newport, R. I., or St. James Hotel, New-York.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,

Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

CHITTENANGO,

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Access via New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station, twelve miles east of Syracuse. Single rooms, suites for families or furnished cottages, secured by early application. For illustrated circular, with engraved view of Hotel and grounds, analysis of waters, and other interesting matter, apply to Capt. WM. D. STEWART, as above, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,

NEW-ROCHELLE.

Mr. FISH, having disposed of his hotel in the City, will open the above house on the 1st of June, and remain open late.

Families wishing to secure rooms for the season can make favorable terms. Apply to or address W. L. FISH, Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway.

LAKE GEORGE

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL Will be opened for Summer visitors June 1; persons wishing to engage rooms will please address "The Arlington," at Washington, D. C., or "Fort William Henry Hotel," Lake George. Drawing-room cars by Hudson River Railroad, going through without change. T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE,

MANCHESTER, VT.

At the foot of Mt. Equinox, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 200 miles north of New-York, and 30 miles south of Rutland, will open June 1. Address, by mail or telegraph, F. H. ORVIS.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES PERmanent Summer board in New-York or Brooklyn in a private family, with single room, at the rate of $6 to $8 a week. Address for two days, stating conditions, Room No. 89 Sweeney's Hotel, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 16th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 16th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

THOMAS J. BARR, GEORGE B. WALLIS, MICHEL NORTON, } Commissioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all applications for "the moneys to be distributed to the schools of the City of New-York, educating children gratuitously who are not provided for in the common schools thereof, excepting therefrom schools receiving contributions for their support from the City Treasury," must be made to the undersigned Commissioner to distribute the same, on or before the 15th day of June, 1870, at his office in the Court-house, (Clerk's office, Court of Common Pleas,) in the City of New-York, where blank forms for such applications can be obtained daily between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1870.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 486 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATER.

The manager respectfully informs the public that, in consequence of the great success which has attended the engagement of CHARLES FECHTER, he has induced him to prolong it for the purpose of producing the romantic and spectacular drama which established his reputation in Paris and created it in London,

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

This drama will be placed upon the stage as it never before has been in this country. No expense will be spared in mounting it, under the immediate supervision of Mr. FECHTER, as nothing that could possibly be done has been omitted in placing it upon the stage with SPLENDID AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY.

It is with pleasure that the Manager believes the public will appreciate his determination, in consequence of the proofs which he has already given, that NO PLAY SHALL BE INCOMPLETELY PLACED UPON THE STAGE during the necessarily very brief engagement of Mr. CHARLES FECHTER at the French Theater.

FRENCH THEATER. CARLOTTA LECLERCQ. PLOT AND PASSION. THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, May 19 and 20.

By general request, Miss LECLERCQ will repeat, for the last time her great impersonation of MLLE. DE FONTANGES, in TOM TAYLOR'S historical drama, PLOT AND PASSION; OR, THE FEMALE GAMBLER AND SPY.

No performance on Saturday. Mr. FECHTER will reappear on MONDAY, May 23, in the CORSICAN BROTHERS. Seats at Box office, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 20,
re-entree of the great tenor, SIGNOR LE FRANC,
Who will appear for the first time in LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MISS ISABEL McCULLOCH,
(For the first time in New-York as LUCIA.)
SIGNOR PETRILLI, SIGNOR FOSSATI, &c.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 1 O'CLOCK, GRAND GALA MATINEE.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MME. GAZZANIGA, SIGNORS PETRILLI and BRIGNOLI in TROVATORE.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23,
KELLOGG.........and.........LE FRANC
POLIUTO.
TUESDAY, MAY 24—DON GIOVANNI.

Prices as usual. Admission—Matinee, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats can be secured at the Academy, Schirmer's, 701; also 114 and 944 Broadway.
THURSDAY, MAY 19—BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19,
IL TROVATORE.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.
SIGNOR PETRILLI, SIGNOR FOSSATI, and SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.
Seats can be secured at the Academy and 114 Broadway.

MISS PATTI'S BENEFIT AND ADIEU

Max Strakosch begs to announce the LAST CONCERT AND BENEFIT of the unrivaled vocalist MISS CARLOTTA PATTI, prior to her positive departure in the steamer *South America*, sailing May 23, for Rio Janeiro.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21, AT STEINWAY HALL, supported by RITTER, SARASATE, HABELMANN AND HERRMANNS.

Musical Director.....................Mr. G. W. COLBY
Admission.......................................$1
Reserved seats.......................50 cents extra

The sale of seats will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock, at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

Twenty-third-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE, will appear as YOUNG GOSLING, In the comedy, in three acts, by J. D. Stockton and the late William Brough, entitled FOX vs. GOOSE, (Performed one hundred nights in London,) And will also appear in the comic drama, in two acts, by Frederick Hay, called LOST ASHORE.

Which will be performed for the first time on any stage. Both plays will be presented with new and appropriate scenery, properties, &c.

SATURDAY, May 21, at 1½ o'clock, LAST MATINEE OF THE SEASON, MR. CLARKE as YOUNG GOSLING and TOM TACKLE.

In active preparation, a ROMANTIC DRAMA.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WESTON!

WALKING MATCH AGAINST TIME.
100 MILES IN 22 HOURS
FOR THE EMPIRE CITY RINK PURSE, $1,500.
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
THE GREAT AMERICAN WALKER,
will undertake the stupendous feat of WALKING 100 MILES INSIDE TWENTY-TWO CONSECUTIVE HOURS, for a purse of $1,500, at the EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK, 3D-AV. AND 63D-ST., ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870.

Mr. WESTON is already well known to the public as one of the finest athletes in the country. His famous walk from Portland to Chicago brought him prominently forward, and made his name a household word. The Management of the Empire City Skating Rink have been induced to offer this purse that the citizens of New-York City and vicinity may have an opportunity to witness the walking and powers of endurance of Mr. WESTON, and to decide the question whether he is or is not a HUMBUG.

Mr. WESTON will commence his arduous task at 12:15 o'clock A. M.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, By the EMPIRE CITY RINK FULL MILITARY BAND. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Front seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them.

Admission for children in the afternoon, 25 cents.

W. W. WALLACE, Manager Empire City Rink.

A GRAND FULL-DRESS CONCERT AND HOP

Will be given in behalf of the THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., Under the auspices of THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SHELTERING ARMS BAZAAR, AT THE ARMORY, BROADWAY AND 35TH-ST., THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock.

Music under the direction of Mr. J. M. LANDER.

Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, $3. Lady's extra ticket, $1. May be had of W. P. Lee, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, No. 30 Wall-st.; Capt. E. A. Des Marets, No. 21 Wall-st.; Rullman's ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; E. P. Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway, of the officers of the regiment, members of the Executive Committee of the Bazaar, and at the armory.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND RECEPTION of the NINTH INFANTRY, N. G., S. N. Y.

JAMES FISK, Jr.................Colonel Commanding
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 27, AT 9.
MUSIC CONSISTING OF 150 INSTRUMENTS.
Conductor.........................MAX MARETZEK

Tickets $2 each, admitting one person, and boxes may be obtained of Major Jas. R. Hitchcock, No. 67 Liberty-st.; Adjutant Edgar S. Allien, No. 17 Broad-st., and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THE SPRING-TIDE SINGING FEAST

Of the Orpheon Free Schools and Society, THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 8 o'clock, New-York Academy of Music, with monster chorus. Seventy-first Regiment Band and orchestra. Mme. SALVOTTI, (soprano,) BERNARD MOLLENHAUER, (violin,) M. HENRI KOWALSKI, (piano,) and other artists. Director, JEROME HOPKINS.

Tickets—50 cents in the afternoon, 50 cents and $1 in the evening. At Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

EVERY NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR CONCERTS.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE grand musical entertainment to be given at the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the door.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING. THURSDAY, May 19, at 2½ o'clock.
Purses $2,000 to be trotted for.
Purse No. 1—Eight horses will contend for the premium; for horses that never beat 2:34.
Purse No. 2—Six horses will contend for the premium; for horses that never beat 2:44.
FRIDAY, May 20, at 2½ o'clock.
Purses, $2,000. Four horses will contend for the premium—Idol, Bradley, Surprise, Western New-York.
Purse No. 2—Six horses will contend for the premium; for horses that never beat 2:40.
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FRIDAY, May 20, ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE of FROU FROU.
SATURDAY next, at 1 o'clock, the LAST MATINEE of FROU FROU.
MONDAY, May 23, Benefit of Mr. D. H. HARKINS, and last time this season of FROU FROU.
THE GOOD-NATURED MAN, OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S celebrated Comedy, will be revived TUESDAY, May 24, with BRILLIANT SURROUNDING.
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Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER.
Continued success of the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MOSQUITO.
LYDIA THOMPSON AS MOSQUITO.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF LA SONNAMBULA.
MOSQUITO, MOSQUITO, MOSQUITO, MOSQUITO, and LA SONNAMBULA.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SEVERAL NOVELTIES IN PREPARATION.

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THE WONDERFUL KIRALFY TROUPE.
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Next MONDAY a new sensation drama entitled THE WITCHES OF NEW-YORK.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENTS

AT THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS,

Under the supervision of a Committee of thirty members of the Association, will take place on SATURDAY, May 21, and TUESDAY 24th.

Many of the Knights from Virginia, Maryland, Alabama, Kentucky, District of Columbia and Canada are already on the ground and practicing for the tilt. The Knights of New-York and Brooklyn are also engaged in practicing every afternoon with their visitors from abroad.

A limited number of tickets will be sold for admission to the Club-house. Members desiring them for their friends may make application to the Committee, at the office of the Association, No. 149 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Tickets for gentlemen, $10; no charge for ladies. In accordance with the rules of the Association, gentlemen residing thirty miles from the City will be admitted to the Club-house for $5 each.

Admission to the field, $1; to the grand stand, $1 extra for gentlemen; no extra charge for ladies accompanying them to the grand stand.

Tickets may be had at the office of *Gallaher's Financial Bulletin*, No. 42 Broad-st., New-York, on and after Thursday, 19th inst. As only a limited number for the grand stand will be sold early application should be made. The tilting is to commence at 12 o'clock, each Knight in costume riding at the ring three times. The finest display of horsemanship in the world may be expected. The prizes to be contended for are two very valuable riding horses handsomely equipped, and two of Benedict Bros. (No. 691 Broadway) celebrated gold time-keepers; also costly shirt-studs and sleeve-buttons. The Coney Island Railroad Company have given notice that they can carry 10,000 passengers to the grounds. Cars leave Fulton Ferry.

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 41st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

THE POOR INDIAN.

An Earnest Movement for the Amelioration of His Condition.

A MORE LIBERAL POLICY DEMANDED

Convention of the United States Indian Commission at Cooper Institute—Letters, Resolutions, Addresses—A Speech by a Cherokee Chief.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of New-York, held on the 26th of April, a convention of the United States Indian Commission was held yesterday, at the Cooper Institute, to consider the subject of a peaceable settlement of all our Indian difficulties. Delegates were present from various parts of the country, including representatives of the Indian Commission, of the Cherokee and Creek tribes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Land Reform Society and the Universal Peace Society. The entire Convention numbered sixty or seventy persons.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., in room No. 24, by Mr. PETER COOPER, who made some remarks on the wrongs and abuses which had attended the policy of the nation thus far in its treatment of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. Mr. BENJAMIN TATHAM was then chosen Chairman of the Convention, and EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary. A large number of letters were read, coming from prominent public men, including Gen. Sherman, Secretary Cox, Senators Morrill and Buckingham, Representatives Sargent, Hill and Logan, Col. Eli S. Parker, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Horace Greeley, Edward Lounsberry, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Samuel M. Janney, L. S. Richards, President of the Peace Society.

The following are the letters of Secretary Cox and Gen. SHERMAN.

SECRETARY COX'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, 14th May, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: Up to the hour I have hoped that I might be able to attend the Convention of the United States Indian Commission on Wednesday next; but I now find that important business connected with the Indian Bureau will compel me to be here on that day, and that I must forego the pleasure of being with you.

I regret this more because I have found my experience constantly leading me to attach greater importance to the co-operation with the Government of the voluntary associations of benevolent citizens in the work of Indian civilization.

The President's purpose in appointing the Commission of which Mr. BRUNOT is Chairman, was to establish a cordial connection between the officers of the Indian service and those citizens who are in earnest to make our Indian policy one of justice which a civilized nation need not be ashamed. We desired that the public should know what we are doing and our purposes in doing it, and that we should have the advantage of the counsels of a disinterested body of well-known men, while our agents and subordinate officers should be under an inspection which they could know to be both searching and honest.

The appointment of Friends to the several agencies was another step in the same direction. It was designed to proclaim to those who are interested in the welfare of the Indians that we wished our agents to be co-workers with the missionaries, and to assist their work instead of thwarting it. The Government has thus held out its hand to the moral and religious people of the country, and invited closer co-operation and a more intimate mutual understanding in the efforts to save from destruction, both physical and moral, the remnants of the original inhabitants of the land. Pardon me for saying that the response has been neither loud or prompt. Let us hearten up for a renewed effort to succeed. We have before us a organization of benevolent effort, and a revival of old Christian enthusiasm in the work of the Lord. Let us show what we are willing to do for foreign heathen. The Friends have shown praiseworthy interest in the agencies under the charge of members of their society, and have had the consolation of seeing them succeed, and to give them both moral and material aid. But what have others done? With the bright exception of the Santee Sioux mission we have heard of but little here.

My own theory, based upon my experience, with its agents, its missionary teacher, its farmers, its interpreters, its smith, should be one mission family, with unity of purpose, of sentiment and of character. We want the co-operation of the whole Christian community to bring this about. The official part of the Government may do is small, if it stands alone; but with the assistance of the voluntary benevolence of a great people, such as it was willing to show in the Sanitary Commission, I can do much. Without you the Sanitary Commission would be helpless in the army; without you we shall run back into the old régime when agencies were given as political prizes to partisans. Will you permit that to happen? I think that question must be answered very soon: we are now in the second year of this administration.

But I had no intention of reading you a lecture. The one practical thing I have to say is that in the administration of Indian affairs, as an officer of the Government, and in behalf of the President, I ask the organized help of the good people of the land, and I tell you that unless we have it, on a scale entirely beyond anything hitherto attempted in this direction, the close of the fiscal year will find a quick extermination with the sword would be a mercy compared with the influence of our civilization.

We have now some hope of avoiding war this season. RED CLOUD and other Sioux Chiefs, who have been the terror of the frontier, have promised to come to Washington, and if while they are here they can receive practical evidence of the nation's determination to keep faith instead of repudiating solemn treaties, we may reasonably expect good results from the impression made on them by the power and greatness of the nation.

Assuring you again of my real regret that I am unable to be at your Convention. I remain

Very truly yours, J. D. COX.

EDW. CROMWELL, Esq., Secretary United States Indian Commission.

GEN. SHERMAN'S LETTER.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1870. }

Edward Cromwell, Secretary, No. 123 Broad-street, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have your note of May 13, and regret that I cannot attend the meeting of the Indian Peace Commission at New-York. I doubt not the generous feelings of the good people interested in this meeting, but it does seem to me that they accomplish little or no good. The Indian question is a practical one, and not one of mere feeling; and, so far as my observation extends, the wild Indians are rather stimulated than benefited by the conflict of extreme opinions which these public meetings engender. The real question can only be discussed fairly where the Indians are, and if you will adjourn your meeting to Fort Sully, Fort Rice, or Fetterman, where you can see the Indians themselves, I will feel strongly inclined to attend the adjourned meeting. With sentiments of the utmost respect,

Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Col. PARKER regretted that important public duties detained him at Washington, and expressed the hope that the meeting would serve "to enlighten the public mind upon the subject of our Indian relations, and thereby permanently assure the establishment of the peace policy of Gen. GRANT." Senator MORRILL expressed his full sympathy with the objects of the Convention, and said that he expected to have an opportunity to express his views on the subject of our Indian relations before many days in the Senate.

The letter of Mr. GARRISON condemned, in the most emphatic terms, the Piegan massacre, and officers who were responsible for it, characterizing the spirit of Gen. SHERIDAN as "terrible vindictiveness." "Let the remonstrance;" he said, "be loud, the language explicit, the action unconquerable, or else these will prove in vain."

WENDELL PHILLIPS' letter was characteristic of the writer. It was as follows:

LETTER OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

BOSTON, May 17, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I deeply regret that I cannot be with you on Wednesday, regarding the meeting as I do as one of paramount importance.

Every American ought to blush at this nation's treatment of the Indians. Reckless, treacherous and bloodthirsty, we descend to all the cruel methods of warfare which we charge the Indians with using—often an unjust charge—only to find ourselves foiled, after all, at our own game.

The hands of SHERIDAN are foul with Indian blood, shed by assassins who acted under his orders and received his approval. If he filched success by such baseness, ruffians might fancy we had gained something. But after dragging the flag through this infamy, he is whipped by his numerically contemptible foe. Still he is no worse than others. Many of our frontier commanders have shown themselves miscreants—and worsted, out-generaled miscreants at that. We have been obliged, after all the shame they load us with, to buy that peace which their clumsy swords, rusted with innocent blood, failed to secure. Of course brave men are always just, fair and merciful.

I see no hope for an immediate, entire and permanent change of our Indian policy. Make them citizens, hold them responsible to our civil law, and secure to them its protection. Call home the cheats and cutthroats, who only exasperate and abuse them.

Treat them like men. Do justice, if you expect to receive it. Show them civilization before you expect them to copy it. Were they today the brutes some men fancy them, they could fairly say, "We have only imitated the examples you have set us for a hundred years." Let us reform this altogether.

Yours, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Col. S. F. TAPPAN.

Mr. JANNEY is Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northern Territories. His letter was dated at Omaha, and gave his views at some length as to the proper mode of treating the Indians. He thinks that philanthropic families, who feel an interest in this matter, should settle among them, carrying with them the virtuous practices and the useful arts of civilized life. He would have schools and churches built and supported, and different departments of industry established on their reservations, and not change them from one place to another for the accommodation of white settlers.

After the reading of the letters, Mr. TATHAM made some remarks, in which he reflected very severely on the tone and tenor of Gen. SHERMAN'S letter, which also received fierce condemnation at the hands of Mrs. MARY F. DAVIS and others.

COMMITTEES.

After some general remarks by several persons, on the mistakes of our Indian policy in the past, and the great injury which had resulted from it not only to the Indians themselves, but to the nation, it was proposed that a committee of five be appointed to draw up an address to the people of the United States, setting forth in a strong light the facts as they are with regard to the wrongs and abuses existing in this department of the Government, and calling for an expression of public sentiment which will require it to be reformed altogether. Considerable discussion ensued as to the constitution of the Committee and the character of their work. Mr. VINCENT COLYER thought it should be confined to a statement of facts, enlightenment on the subject being what the people needed. Col. VANN, of the Cherokee delegation, himself a native Indian in blood, wished all theorising to be avoided. He was afraid of the adoption or inauguration of a policy which would not be based on a thorough knowledge of what the Indian needed. He believed that measures should be set on foot for the elevation and civilization of the race before the elective franchise was given to them. Any other course would be ruinous. To make the enfranchisement of the race a political issue at present would be to urge on the policy of extermination. Col. VANN being reminded that his dis cussion of the general subject was out of order, remarked that he feared they were going to inscribe their addresses, settle upon their policy, and then hear the wants and requirements of the Indians afterward. He and his people had an interest in this matter beyond those of general philanthropy, and it was all-important to them that the work be done intelligently and wisely. The Committee, as finally appointed, consisted of Col. S. F. Tappan, Col. Vann, Rev. E. o Washburn, Benjamin Tappan, and Mr. Burnap. Mrs. Davis and Rev. Dr. Holdich were added by a special vote. A Committee on Resolutions was also appointed after some debate. It consisted of Wm. Dorsey, Prof. Benjamin N. Martin, Col. Wynkoop, Alex. McLane, Sidney Smith and Mr. Perryman. The last name, that of an Indian, belonging to the Creek Nation, was added by special vote, as was that of Mrs. Tappan.

On motion of Mr. WOLF it was resolved to appoint a committee to draw up a specific plan for recommendation to Congress, whereby this whole subject of Indian relations may be finally settled. The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Peter Cooper, Greenville Weeks, Cornelius Dubois, Louis Masquerier, Col. Vann and Col. Tappan. The Committee took the afternoon for their deliberations, and the meeting adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening.

THE EVENING SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention at 8 P. M., two additional letters were read, one from WM. WELSH, of Philadelphia, and the other from F. N. BLAKE, of Hamilton, Canada. The latter spoke of the mild and just policy pursued by the British Government in dealing with the Indians of Canada, and declared that the result had been "peace and civilization among them and support and loyalty to the Government which has fostered and protected them."

The Committees appointed to prepare an address to the people, and to determine upon a specific plan for the settlement of the whole Indian question, had found that the labors put upon them were great for the time allowed, and were not prepared to report.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following, which were adopted after considerable debate:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The sublime and solemn truths of our holy religion, and the experience of men in all ages of the world, prove that no wrong can be committed with impunity by one nation, race or individual upon another; and,

Whereas, The continuance of the wrongs to which the Indian race has so long been subjected, tending to their direct extermination, cannot fail to bring upon the nation the severest retribution; therefore

Resolved, That we ask of Congress, as representing a professedly Christian people, to regulate their conduct toward the Indians by the command of the Son of God. "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly commends and cordially supports the humane and just policy of the President of the United States, in sending agents from among the avowed advocates of peace to certain Indian tribes, and his noble sentiments uttered in their behalf.

Resolved, That the recent message of President GRANT and the report of the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the obligations of Congress to carry out the treaties made with the Indians by what is known as the "Peace Commission of 1867," indicate a just sense of what is due to our national honor, and that the course of Congress in accord with the suggestions therein contained would remove a reproach of the highest faith of the nation.

Resolved, That the policy of withdrawing lands in that section of the country where the Indians are, from the operation of the Homestead law, and granting them to the Indians in severalty forever, is one which, if carried out in good faith, will be productive of the most beneficial results, and we hereby express our approval of the same.

Resolved, That the frequent non-fulfilment of treaty stipulations by our Government with the Indians is the fruitful source of our difficulties with them.

Resolved, That the publicly avowed purpose of a large body of adventurers at the West to carry out an armed exploration upon the hunting-grounds of the Sioux, involving, as it must, the destruction of the game and subsistence of the Indians, cannot fail to result in war, and that the expressed purpose of the President to prevent the departure of the expedition meets the hearty approval of this Convention.

Resolved, That the occupation of the Osage Reservation, in Kansas, by lawless men, without virtue of law or right, is disgraceful, and that simple justice requires their removal and the reinstatement of the Osages in full possession of their property, and that no action of Congress should in any way recognize the right of those intruders to remain.

Resolved, That the prompt appropriation of money by Congress to fulfill treaty stipulations with the Indians, and to supply the peace agents with means to enable them to accomplish their policy, is the truest economy, and the only method of largely reducing the financial expenses of our Government.

Resolved, That the policy of any Government culminating in the massacre of women and children and men stricken down helpless, as in the "Peaceful" massacre of the Piegans" and other similar horrors, files us with humiliation and sorrow and openly invites the fearful consequences of retaliation on the part of a race driven to cruelty and merciless revenge, because they see in the fate of the Piegans a prophecy of their own.

It was voted to send a copy of these resolutions to President GRANT, Secretary COX, and the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress.

Prof. MORTON then offered a resolution commending to the attention of Christian denominations throughout the country the suggestions in the letter of Secretary COX with regard to the co-operation of benevolent citizens with the authorities of the Government, which was unanimously adopted.

After these proceedings had been completed, the Indian representatives present were invited to speak on the subject so vitally interesting to their people.

THE SPEECH OF THE CHEROKEE CHIEF.

Col. DOWNING, the principal Chief of the Cherokee nation, stepped upon the stand. He was tall and dignified, with a dark but intellectual visage, and coal-black hair. He spoke with considerable difficulty in the English tongue, but exhibited a natural inclination to a picturesque and flowing eloquence for which he excels even in his own language. He said: We Cherokees are for peace. Peace prevails among our people. Treaties were made with our forefathers, and we have kept them. WASHINGTON said to our forefathers to lay aside their hunting pursuits and their bow and arrow, and to take up the tool, the plow and everything, and our women to take up the spinning-wheel and the loom. He said to us to improve our condition, to have schools, and we did so, and we are doing well and improving daily. We have forty-one schools, and thousands of children with dark hair and dark eyes, flashing in the forests of the West and going to our schools. We are trying all our might to improve our condition as WASHINGTON told our forefathers. We have churches throughout the nation. We have our own money, and don't want the Government to give us a cent in benevolence. We have a wholesome Government for our people and a Constitution, both in English and in Indian language, and laws well executed. And yet we are not right, we are not prepared for the power of Government to be thrown over us. It would crush us like children not able to walk. We not hate the white people, we are friendly and intermarriage is going on between us, but we think many a government would be like a flood, it would overwhelm us. We are growing. By and by we shall be strong enough and then we will say come. Now I say right here how all these Indian wars are brought about. The whole race is brand, but a few individuals are unruly. It is as if two or three men should go from the great City of New-York to the great City of Philadelphia and kill two or three men, and the great State of Pennsylvania should rise up with cannons against this City, and the whole people suffer. It is as if a great power should come over the seas to the great City of New-York, and say you must leave your homes and your beautiful gardens; your fathers are buried here, but you must go. O, how near the sad feeling would come to every heart. I remember in 1838 my people were living in a beautiful country in Georgia and Tennessee, where the streams delight the valleys, and the sweet birds sing; but they were seized in a day, and pushed with the bayonet west of the Mississippi. O, as the great God has mercy for you, have mercy for us, and leave us our last home in which we have been protected so long.

After the speech of the dusky chieftain, Col. VANN made some remarks, in which he said the secret of the advancement made by the Cherokees was that they had self-government, and now they were afraid it would be taken from them. They had a government suited to their wants, and they prospered with it. The whites might think they could give them a better one, but it would ruin them. The turtle grew in his shell and lived very comfortably. It helped his development and was suited to his wants. A skillful artist might make a finer and more elaborate shell for him, according to his theories and rules, but it might not fit so comfortably and would probably not serve its purpose half so well.

After the remarks of Col. VANN and some discussion regarding the payment of the expenses of the meeting, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Another Expedition off for Cuba.

The steamer *George B. Upton*, which has been lying at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, for some time past, where the Spanish Consul at this port, among others, visited her without having his suspicions excited as to her true character, sailed last Saturday ostensibly for Port-au-Prince—really, it is said, for Cuba. The *Upton* is of 100 tons burden, bark rigged, can go fifteen knots under highest pressure, carries four guns, but is meant for a transport and is commanded by Capt. THOS. L. DORWIN, late of the Confederate navy, and commander of their privateer, the *Hornet*. He is seconded by ROBERT SUMMERS, also of the *Hornet*, and the other officers are as follows:

Second Lieutenant, Henry S. Cooke; Paymaster, John Potter de Lion; Chief Engineer, George Davis; Assistant Engineers, Francis Aguero and Edward Peralles; Master, M. Mason Antonio Munez, Winthrop Pulliam and Henry F. Lane.

Gen. EUGENIO VALLERTA and Col. DEAKIN DE KAY command the military part of the expedition. Outside of Ready Hook two schooners are transferred arms; ordnance and naval stores to the *Upton*. Several hundred men are reported as on board.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The occupants of shanties on the block bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, are packing up their household goods, having received orders to leave from the Vice-President of the Harlem Railroad, as the ground upon which their habitations are located is needed for the new depot. They have until Saturday to remove. It is announced that structures found standing on the ground after that day will be demolished.

Miss EDITH O'GORMAN, the escaped nun, delivered her well-known lecture on "The Romish Priesthood: Their Power Over the People, and What it Leads to" last evening at the Cooper Institute. Shortly before the end of the address there was a short disposition on the part of two or three persons in the body of the hall to interrupt and contradict the lecturer, and a cry of "Turn them out" arose from all parts of the hall. The parties, however, sat up and quietly left, one of them remarking, "I think it is getting too hot for you." There was nothing further said which would give cause to apprehend a collision, and Miss O'GORMAN continued her lecture to the close without any further interruption.

The management of streets and sewers was discussed last evening, at room No. 24 Cooper Institute, by the Society of Practical Engineers. The condition of London sewers, consisting of nearly 2,000 miles of main and branch sewers, was sketched in the regular paper read on the occasion, and the recommendation made that the plan proposed for that city of a system of new and enlarged sewers, below those now built, be adopted in New-York, the 200 miles of main sewers in which are in nearly as bad a condition as the sewers of London. For forming an impervious pavement, wood, water-proofed by antiseptics, and laid on concrete, was recommended.

HORACE GREELEY has written a letter saying that he will be unable to be present at the Fifteenth Amendment celebration at Baltimore today, because he is going to Nassau to bring home his sick wife and children. He adds that he rejoices heartily in the triumph of impartial suffrage, and hopes that it may soon be crowned with universal amnesty.

Surveys have been made and ground broken in the City Hall Park, under directions from the new Park Commissioners, with a view of rearranging the general plan on which the Park is laid out, resodding certain portions of it, and planting an additional number of trees.

There will be a meeting this evening at the Academy of Medicine, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, at which the subject of vaccination will be discussed. The seats are free, and the public cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. EMILY MILLER, aged forty-five, of No. 411 Eighth-avenue, was locked up on Tuesday night by the Twentieth Ward Police for gross intoxication. She was subsequently found to be quite ill, and the Police summoned an ambulance, but the woman died before it arrived. A son of the deceased claimed the remains, and they were removed to her late residence for inquest.

HEZEKIAH GREEN appeared at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and preferred a charge of obtaining money under false representations against R. W. TALMAGE, No. 34 John-street. It appeared that on Monday week last he deposited $200 in the Second National Bank, and the following Thursday TALMAGE, for the purpose of obtaining credit, presented with him, indorsed, the Director's check for $200 to give him the money. Alderman WALSH postponed the case until this morning, when a formal complaint will be entered before Judge LEDWITH.

Letters just received from Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, in this City, state that he is now in Germany, where he proposes to remain for a few weeks. His health is much improved, as is also that of his family. Mr. MCKAY had ordered one of his employes at the works to do a certain piece of work, which he refused to do. Mr. MCKAY started toward the man with the intention of ejecting him from the shop, when JOSEPH SOBLIN, a machinist, standing by, hurled a heavy piece of iron at Mr. MCKAY, striking him on the head, cutting a severe gash, and nearly prostrating him. DANIEL SHUPE, another employe, also attacked Mr. MCKAY, while MICHAEL COONEE, also a machinist, drew a revolver, but was prevented from using it. All three were immediately arrested and locked up to await an examination.

The boy, JOHN MORRISSEY, who was thrown from a wagon on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, died yesterday from the effects of the injuries sustained.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, detached from command of the *Mantonomoh* and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H. Commander W. D. Whiting, detached from duty at the New-York Navy yard and ordered to command the *Mantonomoh*. Capt. Aaron Hobart has been ordered to duty in charge of the cruisers in ordinary at New-Orleans by the 1st of June. Capt. James F. Armstrong, detached from duty in charge of iron-clads at New-Orleans and granted a furlough for one year.

A general order from the War Department directs that the labor requisite for the erection of shelters, store-houses, &c., for the use of troops, must, when practicable, be furnished by the enlisted force of the army.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 18.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet and steady, and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A.M.	2 P.M.	5 P.M.
Consols for money	94⅜	....	94⅜
Consols for account	94⅜	....	94⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	88⅛	....	88⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865, old	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	90¾	....	90¾
United States 10-40s	86	85⅞	86
Illinois Central R. R. Shares	112⅛	....	112⅛
Erie Railway Shares	18¾	....	18¾
At. and Gt. West. R. R. Shares	28⅛	....	28⅛

PARIS, May 18.—The Bourse opened dull and closed firm. Rentes opened at 74f. 97c., and closed at 75f. 7c. FRANKFORT, May 18.—United States Bonds opened flat; five-twenties of 1862, 95⅜.

LIVERPOOL, May 18—5 P. M.—COTTON opened dull and irregular, and closed steady. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 11d. @11¼d.; Middling Orleans at 11⅝d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 3d. ₱ cental for California White; Red Western, No. 2, 8s. 2d.@8s. 3d.; Red Winter, 8s. 11d. PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Cheese, 74s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 58s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. NAVAL STORES firmer and unchanged.

LONDON, May 18.—LINSEED-OIL dull at £32 5s. ₱ ton. SUGAR, on the spot, firm. TALLOW easier at 44s. 6d.@44s. 9d.

HAVRE, May 18.—COTTON—The market opened declining and closed quiet for both on the spot and afloat; 1,000 bales on the spot, 130¼f.; Low Middling, afloat, 129f. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 18.—PETROLEUM opened and closed flat at 53f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, May 18.—PETROLEUM closed flat at 6 thalers 20 groschen.

HAMBURG, May 18.—PETROLEUM closed quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON held 22c. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and wanted; others firm; Choice Fall Superfine, $4 50@$4 55; Extra, $4 65@$5; Double Extra, $5 12½@$5 50; Treble Extra, $6@$6 75. WHEAT—Spring nominal; Fall dull; No. 2 Red, $1 07@$1 10; No. 1 Red, $1 15; Choice to Fancy, $1 20@$1 40. CORN—Best grades of Yellow and White are buoyant; other qualities are dull; Mixed, 56c.@57c.; Prime to Fancy Yellow, 97c.@$1 07; Prime to Fancy White, $1 10@$1 15. OATS dull at 61c.@63c. BARLEY—Nothing done. RYE quiet at 82c.@85c. WHISKY firm at $1 06. PORK—Jobbing trade dull. Dry-salted Shoulders firm; Loose Shoulders, 12c.; Rough Sides at Quincy, 14c. BACON active at 13½c. for Shoulders; 16½c.@17c. for Sides. LARD firm. HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels.

OSWEGO, May 18.—FLOUR active, but unchanged; sales 2 000 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White, and $7 75@$8 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and easier; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 17, CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 12. OATS quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Canada at 64c. RYE firm, but quiet. CORN-MEAL, $3 25 for bolted and $2 20 for unbolted ₱ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $20; Superfine, $18. Shipments, 231 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c.; Rye, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $8 00@$3 75 to the Hudson, and $4 75 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 90c.; to New-York, 46c.; to Albany, 40c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—21,500 bushels Wheat, 832'00 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—17,500 bushels Wheat, 3,300 bushels Rye, 1,027,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, May 18.—EXCHANGE—1-10 off buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 at 93½c.@93¾c.; in the afternoon unchanged. CORN quiet and a shade easier at 84½c.@84¾c. Oats unsettled and dull at 39c.@39¾c. RYE quiet at 79c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and firm. Mess PORK closed at $25. LARD, 16c.@16¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12c.@13¼c. CATTLE steady and firm at $4 40@$6 50 for Butchers' to $5 75 for Shipping Steers. Live HOGS quiet and lower; sales at $8 00@$9 17 for fair to choice. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 11,700 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 5,800 bushels Barley, 3,500 bushels Rye, 5,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS more active and easier.

BUFFALO, May 18.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,800 bbls; Wheat, 65,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 80,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 45,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT very dull; sales 7,700 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20, and 7,700 bushels Red Winter at $1 19. CORN dull; sales of a few car lots No. 2 Mixed Western at $1, and Yellow Western at $1 02. OATS nominally 61c. for Canada, on the track; Western entirely neglected. RYE inactive; Western nominally 97c. BARLEY quiet; sales 3,000 bushels four-rowed Canada privately. PEAS dull. SEEDS—Small sales of Timothy at $8. PORK held at $29 50 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 17c. HIGHWINES—Sales of 225 bbls. at $1 07; held at $1 08. Canal FREIGHTS dull and unchanged; boats are very scarce.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—FLOUR and WHEAT in moderate demand but prices unchanged. CORN declining; sales at 85c.@86c.; not offered freely; $1 asking generally. COTTON dull at 22c.; no sales. TOBACCO in good demand at full rates; sales, 260 hhds.; receipts light. WHISKY firm; sales, 250 bbls. at $1 07; held at $1 08. Mess PORK and LARD dull and unchanged; no sales. Bulk MEATS in good demand; sales, 200,000 lbs. at 12c. for Shoulders, 15c. for Clear Shoulders alone held at 12½c. BACON in fair demand; sales, 260 hhds. at 13¾c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS in good demand; sales 200 tierces at 18c.@20c. for plain; 17½c. from second pickle; 18c. all canvassed and packed. EXCHANGE steady, par buying.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—COTTON dull, and declined ¼c.; Middling, 22¾c.; receipts, 192 bales; stock, 2,435 bales. FLOUR dull and easier, but unchanged; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 62@$5 75; do. Family, $6 75@$6 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$6 25; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7@$9 50; Western Superfine, $5 12½@$5 37½; do. Extra, $5 62½; do. Family, $6 25@$7. WHEAT dull and lower; Maryland, $1 50@$1 55; Pennsylvania, $1 30@$1 35; Western, $1 25@$1 30. CORN dull and lower; White, $1 20@$1 21; Yellow, $1 13@$1 16. OATS firm at 65c. MESS PORK firm at $30. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14c.@14½c. HAMS, 21c.@21¼c. LARD quiet at 17½c. WHISKY quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 22¾c.@23¼c. FLOUR more firm; Extras, $5 00@$6 25; Iowa and Minnesota, $5 50@$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 75; Fancy, $7@$8 50. WHEAT steady; Western and Pennsylvania, $1 35@$1 40; Delaware Red, $1 45; Western, White, $1 45. RYE—Western sold at $1 03@$1 04. CORN dull and lower; Yellow, $1 10@$1 12. OATS in fair demand; Pennsylvania, 64c.@67c. PETROLEUM unchanged. COFFEE dull; Rio, 16c.@17¾c.; Laguayra, 19¼c., gold. SUGAR dull and weak; Cuba at 8¼c.@9¼c., for fair to good refining. MOLASSES inactive. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull at $1 10 for Western iron-bound.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¾c. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. PORK, $30. LARD, 17c. BULK MEATS, 13½c. for Shoulders; 16c.@16¾c. for Sides. BACON, 13½c. for Shoulders; 17½c.@17¾c. for Sides. WHISKY, $1 02@$1 07. TOBACCO very active; sales 241 hhds. at $5@$9 50 for Logs to Medium Brights Leaf.

TOLEDO, May 18.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT, advancing; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 04; No. 2 Red, $1 17@$1 17½; No. 2 do., $1 13½. CORN steady; No. 1 do., No. 2, 90c. OATS—Dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT heavy and dull; sales for No. 1 at $1 20; No. 2 at $1 16. OATS firm at 46c. for No. 1. CORN declining; sales, 6,000 bbls. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 6½c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—COTTON dull at 22c.; receipts, 300 bales; exports, 600 bales. FLOUR, $6@$8. CORN—Mixed, $1 10. WHISKY, $1 15. OATS, 65c. LARD dull at 17c.@18c. PORK nominal. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 17½c.@18½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 18.—Spirits of TURPENTINE dull at 35c. ROSIN firmer at $1 80@$6. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 20@$2 50. TAR, $1 25. COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 21c.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—WHEAT—No. 1 Red held at $1 17; No. 2 Red at $1 10@$1 11. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS declining; No. 1 State, 67c. RYE steady and unchanged. BARLEY nominal.

DETROIT, May 18.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady; Extra White, $1 09; 2d, 1 White, $1 06; Regular, $1 25. CORN quiet at 86c. for No. 1. OATS steady at 50c.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 18.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; sales, 120 bales; receipts, 768 bales; stock, 29,647 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., May 18.—COTTON dull and nominal; Low Middling, 21c.; receipts, 703 bales; exports, coastwise, 358 bales; stock, 8,267 bales.

MOBILE, May 18.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 128 bales; exports, coastwise, 35 bales; stock, 43,380 bales.

BOSTON, May 18.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 22¼c.@22½c.; net receipts, 118 bales; coastwise, 41 bales; total, 154 bales; stock, 5,600 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 18.—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 320 bales; receipts, 1,733 bales; exports, coastwise, 639 bales; stock, 36,742 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 18.—COTTON lower; Middling, 21c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 547 bales; stock, 7,261 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 18.—COTTON quiet but firm; sales, 380 bales; receipts, 215 bales; Middling, 21c.

[Advertisement.]

"Truth at Last" created quite a sensation the other day. Of that particular "truth" we have nothing to say. The truth, first and last, is that KNOX the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, sells the most stylish and nobby hats, the best finished hat, the most durable hat, the very best hat in all respects that is sold in this City, and at less price, and that's what's the matter with KNOX. This is a great Truth.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 18—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	62
Halifax	W.	Clear	62
Portland	W.	Clear	50
Boston	S. W.	Clear	60
New-York	E.	Clear	64
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	60
Wilmington, Del	N. E.	Cloudy	64
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	62
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Cloudy	61
Richmond	N. E.	Cloudy	68
Charleston	W.	Clear	80
Savannah	W. N. W.	Clear	65
Augusta, Ga	W.	Clear	75
Oswego	W.	Clear	65
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	67
Pittsburg	S. E.	Clear	60
Chicago	W.	Clear	70
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	68
Toledo	N. W.	Clear	72
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	71
Key West	N. E.	Clear	78
Havana	N. E.	Clear	76

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hansa	May 19.	New-York	Bremen
Tarifa	May 19.	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	May 21.	New-York	Liverpool
Donau	May 23.	New-York	Bremen
City of London	May 21.	New-York	Liverpool
Manhattan	May 21.	New-York	Liverpool
Bellona	May 21.	New-York	London

FOR BERMUDA, HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Fah Kee	May 19